FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 24, 1862. [NO. 2373.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE YANKEES IN MARTIN COUNTY.

From the Richmond Examiner, of the 18th inst.

We have some interesting accounts of the recent Yankee demonstrations in North Carolina. The forces of the enemy, numbering about 7,000 men, under the command of Maj. Gen'l Foster, made a raid on Martin county last week. The destruction done by the enemy is said to be frightful. The county from one end to another is one complete scene of desolation and ruin. The Yankee army left Washington on Sunday the 2d inst, on its march for Williamston, and arrived at Rawl's Mill at sundown, where it was engaged by the 26th N. C. regiment, which boldly contested its advance, but which was forced to give way on account of the great interiority in numbers. The enemy was temporarily delayed at the mill by the burning of a bridge, which they repaired during the night, and on Monday morning came into Williamston. It is impossible to give a full description of the various acts of outrages committed by them.

Not a single house was respected—it matters not whether the owner was in or absent. Doors were broken open and houses entered by the soldiers, who took everything they saw, and what they were unable to carry away, they broke and destroyed. Furniture of every description was committed to the flames, and the citizens who dared to remonstrate with them were threatened, cursed and buffeted about by the Yankee villains. Cattle, hogs and poultry were shot down, and in many instances left untouched. Our informant saw as many as fifty head of stock of all kinds lying dead about the streets.

The enemy left town on the evening of the same day on its march up the country. They stopped for the night at F. H. Ward's mill. Mr. Ward was completely stripped of everything—they not even leaving him enough for breakfast. While on the sick bed his wife was in his presence searched and robbed of $500. On Tuesday the band of thieves went into Hamilton, where they enacted the same scenes. A citizen, Bennett L. Baker, was without cause shot and instantly killed by one of the New York cavalry. They were, as is usual with them, accompanied with their boats, which went up the Roanoke river. The army went about fifteen miles above Hamilton, when for some cause it suddenly turned and marched back, taking, with some slight deviation in quest of plunder, the same route it had come. The town of Hamilton was set on fire and as many as fifteen houses laid in ashes. On the next Friday a marauding party very unexpectedly made its appearance in Williamston again. No one had any intelligence of its approach from the fact it arrested and kept every citizen it could on its route. During the time the Yankees encamped at Williamston everything which they left unharmed when last there was demolished. Every house in town was occupied and defaced. Several fine residences, among which was Judge Biggs', were actually used as horse stables. Iron safes were broken open, and in the presence of their owners rifled of their contents. Several citizens were seized and robbed of the money on their persons. Our informant states that not less than eight hundred slaves and the same number of horses have been taken from the county of Martin alone.

On Sunday morning Williamston was fired and no effort made to arrest the flames until several houses were burnt. It appears, indeed, that everything that the most savage nature could suggest was done by the enemy. No attempt was made by their officers, from Gen. Foster down, to prevent the destruction of property. On the contrary, they connived at it, and some of the privates did not hesitate to say that they were instructed to do as they had done. It appears that Foster is in every respect the equal of Butler or Pope for inhumanity. He is represented as a type of the Yankee monster. The gentleman who has given us the many items of information noted above, says that two ladies at Williamston went to him to beseech protection from his soldiers, and were rudely and arrogantly ordered from his presence.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington Journal 17th inst.

Up to Sept. 19th, eight cases had been reported, of which six died. We take this as a starting point.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Up to September 19th,	8	6
Week ending September 26th,	26	8
" " October 3d,	267	82
" " " 10th,	395	40
" " " 17th,	431	102
" " " 24th,	194	111
" " November 1st,	116	40
" " " 8th,	47	30
" " " 15th,	21	21
	1505	441

In regard to the reports prior to those for the week ending Oct. 3d, it is proper to remark that they can hardly be regarded as even approximating accuracy. We feel assured that as soon as the books of the Cemetery Company can be examined, it will be found that the mortality of the month ending 19th September, 1862, as shown by the interments, exceeds that of the corresponding month of 1861, by from 30 to 50. This however, is only a speculation until we can verify it by an actual examination and comparison, which we will endeavor to do at the earliest opportunity. For the week ending Sept. 26th, we think that the figures both for cases and deaths ought to be doubled, as they in fact give but the returns for about half the days; on the others we were unable to get any returns.

The number of cases with the single exception of that for the week ending Sept. 26th is given from the official reports made to the mayor by the Physicians, visiting and resident. The statement of deaths is based upon the interments known to have taken place in the Cemetery. It is known that some were taken out of town for interment at family burying grounds, and others are said to have been interred in old grave-yards in the neighborhood of town. But we think that 25 would fully cover all the cases of white persons dying and not interred in the Cemetery. Making allowance for this, and for the comparative vagueness of the reports at the outset, it is probable that the number of white persons dying here since the disease commenced cannot vary much from five hundred, perhaps not more than five either way. There were six deaths of Yellow Fever at the sound, one in Duplin county, one in Clinton, three in or near Fayetteville, and perhaps one or two at other points. In all these instances, the disease had been contracted in town. At Smithville the disease took a stronger hold and we regret to learn that the number of deaths was much greater than we had supposed, some accounts putting it over 30, while we have information, nearly official in its character, putting it at 15 to 18. The deaths out of Wilmington by the epidemic contracted here or introduced from this place will sum up about 30.

At first the colored people seemed to escape or to have the disease in a very light form. Towards the close, however, they seemed to suffer almost as badly as the whites. The burials in the colored cemetery during the epidemic reached 111. It is likely that all the deaths of colored persons may have reached 150.

Thus we have the following result:

Died in town (white)	500
" " (colored)	150
" out of town (white)	30
	680
Deduct for usual mortality from other causes	26
	654

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 15th inst. have been received at Richmond.

The yankee army is said to be on the move again Southward.

The National Intelligencer, Seward's organ, is out in a long leader which is interpreted in Washington by those who watch the current of events, to be paving the way for a withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, on the ground that it is impracticable, &c.

Gen. McClellan is besieged with visiters from New York, Philadelphia and other places, all anxious to pay their respects to him, though he expresses the desire to remain quiet. On Thursday evening the citizens of Trenton, with delegations from Newark and New Brunswick, gave McClellan an overwhelming demonstration. Upon being called upon for a speech, he responded, but was able to speak but a few words, owing to frequent interruptions by cheers of the audience. His closing sentence was significant, as follows: "While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes of threatened foreign difficulties:

"The official announcement made some days ago by the State Department, that there is no reason to apprehend serious embarrassments with France on account of Gen. Butler's operations in Louisiana, is now proved to have this foundation and no more: The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, the immense armament—now nearly ready at Marseilles—being pointed to as the commentary on the diplomatic request. Our State Department, therefore, in announcing that there will be no difficulties leading to a rupture of relations, merely informs the French Minister, in advance, that it is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts.

"The Spanish Minister has addressed to our Government a demand for an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet. This act, it is complained, was made more heinous by insults to a Cuban magistrate who remonstrated against this wrong done in a neutral port. The Spanish squadron now cruising in the Gulf might undoubtedly give trouble to the large fleet of our transport vessels which will soon, from all indications, be obliged to navigate that region."

The Baltimore Gazette says the "condition of our foreign relations, notwithstanding the modifying assurances lately given by the Associated Press correspondent from Washington to the contrary, *are very distinctly assumed* to be *threatening, especially with France and Spain.*"

Lord Lyons recently had an interview with Seward. The yankee correspondents, in speaking of the interview, say "that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England, or any other European Power, indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with a recognition of Southern independence."

The Times city article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurance that while England will be eager in concert with other nations to adopt any step to promote a permanent return of peace, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from the course of non-interference.

Not Killed.—We have received a letter from Kenansville, Duplin county, requesting us to correct the report of the death of Capt. Wm. J. Houston, of Kenansville. Mrs. Houston has received a letter from a member of his company, stating that Capt. Houston's horse was shot from under him and he captured by the enemy, with three of his company. This casualty occurred on the 5th of this month. It will be a matter of pleasure to Capt. Houston's friends to learn that he yet lives, though a mortification to hear of his captivity.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Fever.—We learn that there were two new cases this morning, none on Saturday or Sunday—two burials Saturday, one yesterday and two deaths last night. The disease seems to linger. It is dying out, but it dies hard.

Wil. Journal, 17th.

Georgia Legislature.—Two very remarkable bills have been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, embodying very opposite propositions. The first proposition is that of Mr. Raiford of Chattahoochee, a member of the State Legislature, calling for a convention of delegates from the several States of the Southern Confederacy, to be held at Richmond on the tenth of January next, to consider the means of obtaining an early and honorable peace.

The Legislative antipode to this is a bill offered by Mr. Gordon, of Chatham. This bill proposes to punish with death any citizen of the United States who may be found within the limits of the State after the first of January next, the day on which Lincoln's proclamation goes into effect.—*Richmond Examiner.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Hon. Geo. W. Randolph of Virginia has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Sec'y of War.

We learn from the Richmond papers that the resignation took every one by surprise. The Examiner says that it is attributed by Mr. Randolph's friends to "a disagreement with the President on the subject of the powers and dignity of the office held by Mr. Randolph; the President desiring Mr. R. to act only under his direction, and having recently rejected some of his appointments of a minor and unimportant character."

The event has produced considerable excitement in Richmond, where Mr. Randolph was regarded as an excellent officer.

A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE.—Supposing the subjoined statement of General Wise to be true—yet we must hope that he has been misinformed—the officer who made the unfeeling answer about our gallant troops, "*Let them suffer,*" should not be pitched into the James river, indeed, for we are no advocates of Lynch law, but he ought to be dismissed instantly from the office which he disgraces. But we will hope that there is some mistake, for it seems incredible that any sane man in the Confederacy, much less the officer whose duty it is to see that the soldiers are clothed, could have made such an answer:—

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CHAFFIN'S FARM, Nov. 15, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your number of yesterday heads an editorial: "The Shoe Question." *You complain of the complaints* of the "Whig." It had not inquired about the facts. You had. And you say: "In answer to our inquiries we were *assured,* and so stated publicly, *that the requisitions upon the Quartermaster for shoes had* ALL *been honored.*" Do you mean upon the Quartermaster General? If not, of whom did you inquire? I affirm that the assurance given you was incorrect. My men are suffering for shoes—requisitions were made, the reply of the Quartermaster General, Col. Myers, was, "Let them suffer."

Your obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE, Brig. Gen'l.

[It is proper to explain that the statement of the Quartermaster General that the requisitions for shoes had all been honored, was made in reference to the army of Northern Virginia with Gen. Lee, concerning which the complaints of destitution had been made, and to whose case the inquiry was confined.—*Enquirer.*]

AN ADVANCE TOWARDS NEWBERN.—We learn that a portion of our troops at and about Kinston, including Capt. Starr's Light Battery from this place, recently went within five miles of Newbern and attacked the yankees at Tuscarora, driving them off from and burning their camp there.

Newbern is too strongly fortified to be successfully assailed by any force at our command. The yankees have thrown up strong breastworks in the rear of the town, extending the entire distance from the Neuse to the Trent. On this many heavy guns are mounted, and every tree has been cut down and every hill leveled in front of the works. Besides which they have light batteries in the town and gunboats commanding the open space in front of the works from both rivers.

TARBOROUGH.—The North Eastern part of North Carolina is a sort of *terra incognita* to people in the Southern part of the State. It is not surprising, therefore, that a Fayetteville officer in the 56th Reg't should have been pleasantly impressed with his first visit to Tarborough, especially when he marched through it from an out-of-doors camp. A letter thus describes it:

"Tarborough is a beautiful place. It has about 1000 inhabitants and contains quite a number of tastefully built and well situated residences. The country is somewhat flat, but very pretty. There are many beautiful groves in the village, of hickory and oak, and they show signs of being well cared for. I have seldom seen, North or South, anything more beautiful than the scene presented by the houses and grounds for about a quarter of a mile after our entrance into Tarborough, the morning we marched through on our way Eastward. On either side of the street were well enclosed yards, more extensive than are usually seen in towns, beautifully covered with nicely kept grass and adorned with graceful evergreens and comely flowers. In the groves were happy school-children, fresh with the morning air and radiant with joy at sight of the soldiers. Over the lawns, or on the porches of the houses which crowned the gradual slopes, were the well-dressed inmates, who added no little to the picturesqueness of the interesting scene. For a tired and dusty soldier to open his eyes wide open, for the first time after leaving his smoky bivouac, upon such a sight, was most refreshing, and what was seen called forth general admiration. I think Tarborough must be the prettiest village in the State, and I am told the inhabitants think so too."

THE ROCKFISH FACTORY.—The Standard of Tuesday last publishes the proceedings of this Co. in reducing prices, with emphatic approval.

A merchant in the up-country, writing to pay his subscription, adds as follows:—

"I see in the Observer of the 10th inst., the resolutions of the Rockfish Manufacturing company, which I think should cheer the heart of every volunteer from this part of North Carolina. I will receive the goods as described and let the wives and children of those that are defending our rights have them at the proposition or less if I think proper, but never, over their mark; and that no speculator shall have any for any price that they may offer, but in every case will be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, that the noble act of this company shall be fully carried out. I know a number of our people are suffering badly for cloth and yarns at this time, and if our men could know that their families would be well clothed and fed with the poor pittance that their health and lives are exposed for, I have no hesitation in saying that if possible they would be doubly diligent in every thing that is due to the Southern Confederacy. The suffering poor will feel under many obligations to know that they can find the goods within ther reach."

SPECULATORS.—A subscriber in Moore county, writing to renew his subscription, says:—

"Stir up the patriotism of our people to a vigorous prosecution of the war as the best means of securing an early peace. Put down speculation if you can; but I fear it is a hopeless task, as they are legion. It is to be hoped the Legislature can do something in the way of putting a stop to the speculators, as they are injuring the country more than the yankees."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—We were gratified to learn, yesterday, that within two or three weeks past upwards of $70,000 of Confederate 8 per cent. bonds have been sold, on Government account, at the Bank of Fayetteville in this town This is the way to make a good investment and support the government at the same time.

PROHIBITION OF DISTILLING.—The Senate of Georgia has promptly passed, by a very large majority, a bill to prohibit the distillation of any kind of grain, potatoes, sugar cane, sirup or molasses, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

COTTON CARDS.—Messrs. Divine, Jones & Lee, who have established the manufactory of cards at Cartersville, Geo., and who make 30 pairs a day, give one pair for five hard tanned sheep skins. They want the skins for making the cards. Any one can tell what is meant by "hard tanned" by looking at the leather in which the card teeth are set in any pair of cards.

DIVIDEND.—10 per cent. by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature met on Monday last.

The Senate, says the Standard, was called to order at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald. The roll was called by Mr. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk of last session, and the oaths of office were administered by Hon Geo. E. Badger, a Justice of the Peace for Wake county

Mr. Ramsay, of Rowan, nominated Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, for Speaker, and Mr. Faison, of Sampson, nominated Mr. Wright, of Cumberland. The vote was, Mr. Mebane 24, Wright 2, Graham 3, Wiggins 3, Warren 3, Taylor 1, Hall 1.

Messrs. Ramsay and Hall conducted Mr. Mebane to the Chair, when he made his acknowledgments in an appropriate manner. C. R. Thomas, Esq., of Carteret was then elected Principal Clerk of the Senate; Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper; and C. C. Tally of Chatham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The House of Commons was called to order at ½ past 12 o'clock, by James H. Moore, Esq., Principal Clerk of the last House, the roll of Counties called, and certificates presented and examined. The oaths were administered by Will. Thompson Esq.

After some debate in regard to the credentials of some members, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker. Mr. Burgin, of Buncombe, nominated Hon. Robt. B. Gilliam, of Granville, and Mr. Stanford, of Duplin, nominated Hon. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland. Mr. Shepherd withdrew his name. Mr. Gilliam received 69 votes, Mr. Shepherd 13, Mr. Fleming 6. Mr. Gilliam was conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgments in an appropriate address.

H. E. Colton, Esq., was then elected Principal Clerk of the House, and John A. Stanly, Esq., Assistant Clerk; Mr. W. S. Webster, of Chatham, Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. John Hill, of Randolph, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The two Houses, after appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor for his message, adjourned.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Edgecombe county, 26th Oct. last, Ephraim Wooten, aged near 35 years, with Yellow Fever. The deceased was a volunteer in Capt. Andrew Moore's Company.

In the Hospital at Richmond, in July last, H. M. Jones, Private in the 2d Reg't of N. C. Troops.

In Moore's Hospital, J. W. Yates, in the 24th year of his age, a private in Capt. Cole's company, 22d Regt.

At Camp McCown, Tennessee, Nov. 4th, Andrew Jones, of Co. B, Col. Allen's N. C. Legion. Also, 31st October, Thos. Wilson, of Co. H, same Legion, from Polk county. And on 2d Nov., Nathan Lankford, of same Co. from Polk county.

In Caswell county, Oct., 14th, Mr. Joshua A. Butler, in the 28th year of his age. A member of the Leasburg Greys, 13th Reg't.

In the South Carolina Hospital, Petersburg, of Typhoid fever, Alexander Leigh McLelland, aged 21. A native of Iredell county, and member of Co. A, 7th Reg.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from us our beloved friend and comrade in arms, JAMES M. DORSETT. He departed this life at the Hospital in Petersburg, Va., on the 8th inst. in the 21st year of his age. Deceased was a member of Co. E, 26th Reg't N. C. T. He left father, mother and sisters some eight months since, to enlist in his country's service; but alas! he has been called hence to meet his God. Weep not, fond mother, for thine only son. He nows fills the honored soldier's grave. No more will he be aroused from his slumbers to meet the invading foe. His spirit hath finished its mission on earth and taken its flight to Heaven. Long cherished will be his memory by his fellow-soldiers, among whom he had not an enemy, his amiable disposition having won the admiration of the entire company. O. A. H.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY A. M. JOHNSON, QUARTERMASTER 54TH REG'T MILITIA.

Town District—Mrs E L Pemberton 10 carpet blankets; Chas Karmensky 3 shirts; Mrs John B Troy 2 prs shoes, 9 prs woolen socks which cost $29.

Gray's Creek—A A McCaskill 1 blanket; Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick 1 rug; Mrs Edw'd Spearman 1 quilt, 1 comfort, 1 towel, 1 old table-cloth, cash $1 75; Mrs Sophia Carver and daughters 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 8 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Lieut J C Smith 2 blankets, 2 prs shoes, 2 prs socks; Mrs J B Carver 2 blankets.

Quwhiffle—Mrs Catharine McLauchlin 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt; D McLauchlin envelopes and tobacco; Mrs Sarah McKeithan 1 pr socks.

Rockfish—Mrs Sh'ff McNeill 1 wool counterpane, 1 pr flannel drawers, 3 prs socks, lot of old linen for hospital.

Carver's Creek—Mrs Alex Elliot 2 blankets, 2 carpet blankets, 2 prs pants, 2 jackets, 2 vests, 4 prs drawers, 4 shirts, 6 prs socks, 2 prs shoes; Mrs Isabella Elliot 2 prs pants, 3 vests, 3 prs socks; Miss Sophia Mallett 3 prs pants, 1 pair socks; Miss Isabella McSwain 3 pairs pants, 2 prs socks.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I noticed a request in your last that all the Ladies in the South should set apart the hour of 12 o'clock on Monday the first of December for prayer to God for deliverance. I would beg leave through your paper to add one other request, that we, as Christian Ladies throughout the South, would first humble our own hearts by fasting. Let us all on that day abstain from all food and spend the morning in fasting and prayer to Almighty God for Peace, and the speedy return of our loved ones to their homes and our arms. Do we not remember, my sisters of the South, that when Christ was on earth He prayed oft and fasted when he purposed to perform a miracle, and on one occasion there was brought to his disciples one possessed of a Devil, and they could not heal him; then Jesus said "Oh! faithless and perverse generation! how long shall I be with you? bring him hither to me," and Jesus rebuked the devil and he departed out of him; then came his disciples and said, why could we not cast him out? and Jesus said unto them, because of your unbelief, for verily I say unto you if ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed you should say to this mountain, return hence to yonder place and it should remove, and nothing should be impossible; howbeit, this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." Now we want, through the assistance of God, to perform a great miracle,—we want many devils cast out. Let us first call on Him to humble our own hearts and give us faith, with the assistance of God, to remove this mountain of sin and blood that was once a little speck, but has rolled on until it has become a mighty volcano belching forth fire and brimstone from every side, sending death and destruction throughout our once happy country. Then shall we, my dear country women, continue to suffer under our present troubles by refusing to use the means which Christ has in his goodness placed in our hands? or shall we, by the help of God, bring about a speedy termination of this cruel War by using the means he has made known unto us?

S. E. H. H.

Hon Wm. Ballard Preston, one of the C. S. Senators from Virginia, died on Sunday last.

DIED,

In this town, 12th inst., JOAB TEMPLE, of Chatham county, in the 40th year of his age. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind, loveing and indulgent husband and father. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort and sustain them in this their sad hour of affliction. Com.

In this place, on the 8th inst., of sore throat, WILLIS T., son of Thos. J. and Lizzie E. Louallen, aged 3 years and 9 days.

At his residence near Cheraw, S. C., Oct. 9th, Mr. MALCOM BUCHANAN, in the 57th year of his age. He was born near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., and came to Cheraw in 1836. In 1851 he removed to Eufaula, Ala., and five years after returned to Cheraw, where he resided until his decease.

In Richmond county, Oct. 20th, from the effects of Hooping cough, MARY, daughter of Jas. S. and M. L. McQueen, aged 8 months and 18 days.

In Robeson, 25th ult., in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. DORATHA, widow of the late Arch. McPhatter.

In Cumberland county, 8th Nov., MARGARET ANN FERGUSON, daughter of John L. and Catharine Ferguson, aged 28 years.

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst., of scarlet fever, ALTONA GALES, only child of Maj. John W. Cameron, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Of the sequel of diptheria, in Lumberton, on the 25th Oct. LAURA JOSEPHINE, second daughter of W. S. and L. J. Fowlkes, aged 4 years and 29 days. She was an affectionate and obedient child. Too pure for this world, God saw it and called her away. Nature binds her to us, but we resign ourselves to His will. We shall by the grace of God meet her in Heaven.—Com.

In Bladen county, 26th Oct., Mrs. MARY WEST, consort of John West, in the 71st year of her age.

Advocate, and Presbyterian copy.

In Raleigh, on Friday night last, of scarlet fever, JAMES WALTER, son of Rev. Wm. E. and Mrs. Virginia C. Pell, aged 3 years 7 months and 24 days.

In Mount Olive, N. C., on Sept. 29th, of bilious fever, Miss CAROLINE HOWARD, aged 22 years.

WAR NEWS.

Fighting near Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, Nov'r. 17.—On Thursday morning last, a detachment of Confederate troops made a successful attack upon a Yankee encampment about two miles from Suffolk, consisting of a vastly superior force, and completely put them to flight. Such was the impetuosity and vigor of the attack by the small body of our troops, that the enemy, no doubt fearing the presence of a large Confederate force near them, retreated in the utmost confusion, and allowed themselves to be driven and pursued into the limits of Suffolk. In this attack we killed eleven of the enemy, and wounded many more. Our forces then fell back, having accomplished their mission.

On Thursday the Yankees made their appearance at Blackwater Bridge, between Franklin and Ivor, and attacked our pickets. Immediately on being advised of this fact, Col. Claiborne and Lieut Col. Taliaferro, commanding a mounted Regiment, proceeded thither to engage them; but as soon as the enemy saw them, they beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Zuni. Here our pickets held them at bay until a portion of our forces came up, when a short fight ensued. The Yankees were routed with a loss of several killed and wounded. We have heard of no casualties on our side.—*Express.*

Reappearance of the Enemy at Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—On Sunday it was ascertained at Fredericksburg, that a strong force of the enemy, from Warrenton, was approaching the town, by a road crossing a ford some 4 or 5 miles above. Col. Critcher immediately posted his little command at that point, and about 8 o'clock, a regiment of yankee cavalry made their appearance. A brisk engagement ensued, and the enemy was finally driven back, with a loss of several killed and 12 prisoners.

On Sunday night Col. Critcher withdrew his force to the town, where he could work more advantageously in conjunction with Col. Ball, the military commandant. On yesterday morning the enemy, evidently in increased force, crossed at or near the above ford, and appeared with several batteries of heavy artillery above the town. An artillery engagement ensued; and, during its progress, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town.

The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were soon sending up their smoky incense to the god of war, and about 1000 boxes of tobacco, belonging principally to speculators, were ruthlessly tumbled into the Rappahannock. In the course of an hour or two the enemy were repulsed from their new locality of assault, and followed up by our cavalry and lost some 10 or 15 more prisoners.

During the progress of the engagement, which occurred just outside of the corporation, the people became resolute in the determination to stand by the town, and even the women, in many instances, appeared in the streets, on horseback and on foot, armed with revolvers and inspired with all the enthusiasm of war.

In the afternoon, the enemy again made their appearance, but this time on the northern side of the river, and in still greater force, farther off, and with guns superior to our own in range. The engagement continued during the evening. Our loss up to six o'clock, was 1 killed and 2 or 3 slightly wounded. A portion of the enemy was reported already in Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river, and their whole force, supposed to be advancing, was said to be 12,000—no doubt an exaggeration. From one to three regiments of the enemy had, at our last advices, been actively engaged.—*Enquirer.*

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Advices from Gordonsville state that General Stuart is daily skirmishing with the enemy along the line of the Rappahannock. No general engagement, however, is likely to occur at an early day.—*Dispatch.*

WEEPING HEROES.—The army correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper from Warrenton, Va., as follows:—

"The removal of McClellan was entirely unexpected by everybody here. Tears coursed down McClellan's classic features, and Burnside, with his stout, heavy frame, wept like a sorrowing child. There they sat and wept. Burnside was at first disposed to decline assuming the command."

If this ridiculous story is true, McClellan and Burnside must have been drunk. No sober men would have made such asses of themselves.

The Supply of Nitre.—At our latest reports the supply of nitre from the operations of the bureau established by Government was 56,000 pounds a month, with good prospects for steady increase.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, above High Point, will sell at public Auction in the town of Salem, on the 1st Tuesday in Jan'y 1863, the Road, Toll Houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.
Nov. 6, 1862. 76-ts

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans. J. A. WORTH.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR.
12 Bbls. N. O. SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.
On consignment and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Sept. 22. 62-tf

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.
Aug. 4, 1862. 49-t

Dental Practice for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately my Dental Practice in Fayetteville, N. C. The office occupying four rooms on second floor, well furnished, together with several oz. of GOLD FOIL, GOLD PLATE and SOLDER. A large supply of VULCANITE and TEETH of all kinds.

Also one-third interest in a vineyard lying four miles south of Fayetteville, containing seventy-five acres.

Those owing me will plase call on Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., and settle. Address R. SCOTT, Greensboro', N. C.
Oct. 27, 1862. 73tf

WANTED.

2,500 BUSHELS WHEAT.
1,500 " CORN.
Persons having the above articles to sell will receive the highest Cash price by calling on Mr. M. Thomasson, at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville, or on the subscriber at his old stand on Market Square.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Nov. 5, 1862. 75tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., I will offer for sale, on Thursday the 18th day of December 1862, that valuable

STORE HOUSE

on the North side of Hay street, recently occupied by Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, the finest dry goods store in the place.

Also, the LOT on corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets, known as the Stable lot—a valuable lot with a large barn and extensive stables at present occupied by Messrs. Barbee.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Trustee.
Nov'r 15, 1862. 78tf

BY VIRTUE of a Decree in the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at November Term, 1862, I shall sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday Dec. 11th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., One and one fourth Acres of LAND in Campbellton, north of the Clarendon Bridge, having a front of about 198 feet on the River, adjoining on the south a lot sold by S. W. Tillinghast, Trustee of Jas. Huske, to A. A. McKethan.

Also, One-third interest in a lot of Land in Campbellton, containing 1¼ Acres, lying on the River, known as the "McNeill lot," and joins the north side of the above described lot, which lots were formerly the property of James Huske and were conveyed by him to S. W. Tillinghast in Trust, Oct. 21, 1851.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. M. E.
Nov. 17. 78-ts

GREAT SALE OF FRUIT TREES!

I WILL sell at West Green Nurseries, four miles west of Greensborough, on Thursday the 4th of December next, at public auction, a lot of FRUIT TREES.

I have on hand TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND choice TREES, ready for planting out this fall and winter, and am determined to sell. I will have trees ready for delivery at all times. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.
Nov 7, 1862. 78-ts

☞ I also have for sale a large quantity of the very best APPLE VINEGAR.

Valuable Farming Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 303 acres of LAND on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 13 miles below Fayetteville. There is a good house with 7 rooms and all necessary out-houses, and there is about 100 acres of as good swamp land as there is in the State. There is cleared land for 1200 bushels of corn, and about 15 acres of land cut down for the next crop. I will also sell my stock of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Crop on the place Terms easy. Address me at Terebinth P. O., Cumberland county, N. C. W. A. KING.
Nov. 13, 1862. 78-6tpd

FOR SALE.
A Lot of Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

2 WOOL PICKERS.
3 36 inch Wool Cards.
1 30 " " Roll Card.
1 198 Spindle Wool Jack.
1 Cotton Lapper.
2 Danforth Cap Frames 138 Spindles each.
1 Throstle Frame 84 "
1 English Drawing Frame with Coilers and Packers.
1 12 Strand Speeder, &c., &c.

Some of the above machinery is now in operation at the Richmond Factory. For particulars address JOHN SHORTRIDGE,
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77-16tpd

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or likely Negroes. JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the basin of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal. JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore,—Farming Mineral, and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.
JOHN MORISON.

Mineral Lands for Sale.

I HAVE an interest of one-third in a tract of 500 ACRES on the waters of Deep River, on which have been discovered a salt mine and pure saltpetre, and an oil of good quality for greasing leather, well worthy geological investigation. JOHN MORISON.
Carthage, Nov. 13 1862. 77-tf

FLAT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a FLAT as good as new, 30 by 10 feet with a Covered House, 20 feet long.
J. W. BARBOUR.
White Oak, Bladen Co. Nov. 10, 1862. 77-4t-pd

House and Lot for sale or rent.

THE subscribers offer for sale or rent, a HOUSE and LOT in Laurinburgh, containing 8 acres, with a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses. Persons wishing to purchase will address or call on J. D. McLaurin, who will take pleasure in showing them around.
N. A. CURRIE.
J. A. CURRIE.
Nov'r 1, 1862. 75-6tpd

NOTICE.

AT September Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Warren Winslow were granted to the subscriber. Persons indebted to the deceased are notified to make payment. Those having claims to be settled must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. MARY A. WINSLOW.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY of December Court week, the FURNITURE of the late Warren Winslow will be sold, on six months' credit. MARY A. WINSLOW, Adm'x.
Oct. 15, 1862. 73tspd

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday of December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the Residence of the late Warren Winslow will be offered at public sale.

The property is well situated and is well known in town. The house is furnished with gas in every room. The out-houses are ample and in good condition. Apply to ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Trustee.
Oct. 27, 1862. 73-tspd

Plantation Wanted.

I AM authorized to purchase a good PLANTATION, to be good farming land, containing from 200 to 500 acres, with good improvements. Would like to purchase the last year's crop, stock, &c, if terms satisfactory could be made.

Persons wanting to sell will please write to me, with description of their lands, price, &c. Location in Chatham county preferred.

Address me at Ballingsburg, Rockingham county
A. B. CHAPIN.
Nov'r 14, 1862. 78-6tpd

Dr. Robinson is compelled to close his Apothecary Shop after to-day. His office will be in the same building, next door,—that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77-2w

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by J. A. McDONALD,
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.
October 17, 1862. 70tf

Blank Warrants for sale.

A VERY INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, who was a member of the "Peace Congress" at Washington near the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, lately made a speech in Liverpool. He gave the following exceedingly interesting account of an interview between Mr. Lincoln, [then not inaugurated] himself and other distinguished members of the Congress:—

Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly, by stating that he was accidentally elected President of the United States; that he never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered into his head; but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected and elected afterwards as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches and they would see that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all slave or all free States," and he said that he explained afterwards that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision; was a part of the organic law of the land, and he would execute it with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and that he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed towards him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity towards himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party—of a very sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very State whose Government it was, which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power; that he was at that time a power in the State; that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of thirty millions of people; that if he said that the guarantee should be made, and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted.

He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the Stares; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread, that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into a mountainous region, and the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common Government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true, sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? (Hear, hear.) That he waived, by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him: "Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party, but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union—I opposed you, sir." I said to him: "With all the zeal and energy of which I was master, I endeavored to prevent your election—not became I had any personal feelings of enmity towards you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, sir; but you are my President—you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that has been polled of 1,100,000 men in the United States."

He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that, at all events, he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think, as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words.

I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States, and that the wishes and feelings and interests of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority as well as the minority party by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him.

General Donovan here interposed and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; secondly, give guarantees such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly those three propositions.

When the conversation had slackened a little I ventured to appeal to him in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man, and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic ocean could never wash it from his hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collection of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could, under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head. Dropping his hand and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought; but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case he had ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up." (Laughter.) "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be 'guvin' it up?"

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him: "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up;' but hadn't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'gur it up?" (Applause.) He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said: "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think you can send a collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue there? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander in Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision and a consequent deadly and ruinous war."

"Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," says he, "a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Esop's fables, and doubtless in your schoolboy days you have read it. Esop, you know," says he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might be very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs and then knocked him on the head." (Laughter.)

I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me, sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look with horror upon a fratricidal war. I look at the injury that it is to do, not only to my own section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I think of the injury it is to do the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these tests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that."

Before he replied, Mr. Rives, of Va., got up. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle around the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech; but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Say, sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go, with all my heart and soul." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step towards him, and said: "Mr. Rives, Mr Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter."

Mr. Rives stepped back and said, "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia; I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you will guarantee to do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union and to restore it to what it was." We then, all of us, got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle.

He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr Douglas or Mr Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me."

I did not hear the answer; but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you." (Hear, hear.) That closed the conversation.

To the Friends of Capt. James McNeill's Company.

ALL those wishing to send any packages of clothing, &c to their relatives or friends in Capt James McNeill's Company at Garysburg, can be accommodated by sending them to Mr. George McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount, or to Dr. J. N. Smith's Drug Store, by the 26th of this month, as I intend leaving about that time for Garysburg.

THOS. H. McLEAN.
Nov'r 19, 1862. Presbyterian copy.

Circular for Harnett County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Allow me to say to those of you who were not prepared to sell or give as much for the relief of our friends in the Army as they wished during the recent canvass, that the Captains of their Districts will continue to purchase at liberal prices, Clothing, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Leather, Shoes, Socks and Carpets. The articles purchased are to be paid for on delivery at Raleigh.

Citizens who wish to give articles to their friends in the army or to companies, are assured by Gov. Vance that they will be forwarded by special messengers to the proper parties. It is hoped none will hesitate because they may not have as much ready as they would like; a little from each will make an important aggregate, and bless both giver and receiver. Thus provided our invincible army will wither the unmanly hopes of the Dane-like robbers, drive them into their Iron-clad dens, or send them "howling to their last account."

Very respectfully, J. A. SPEARS, Ag't.
Nov. 14, 1862. 79*2t

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,
Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.
Oct. 31, 1862. 74*i9tpd

Administrator's Sale.

I SHALL sell at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, Dec. 11th 1862, at 12 o'clock, THE REAL ESTATE belonging to the Estate of Benj. R. Huske, dec'd, viz: One tract of LAND adjoining that on which said Huske lived, containing about 3 acres. One vacant LOT in Fayetteville, between Hay street and Maiden Lane, adjoining the residence of the late Herrin Newell.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Adm'r.
Nov. 19. 79ts

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE second term of the Fayetteville Female High School will commence 1st January and close 31st of March.

Circulars can be obtained at the Book Store.

T. C. HOOPER.
Nov. 3. 74-14w

$30 REWARD

WILL be paid for each of the following named deserters from Company C, 7th Reg't, N. C. Troops, if delivered to me at Camp, or $15 for each if delivered at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh: A. M McMillan, Dillon J. Gaster, Wm. G. Blackman, Levi Welch, and Jenkins M. Bass.

Other members of this Company absent in N. C. will report immediately, or they will be treated as deserters.

D. B. MURCHISON,
1st Lt. Comd'g Co.
Camp near Winchester, Va., Nov. 14, 1862. 79-6tpd

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is the vote for Speaker of the Senate, on Monday last:

Mr. Mebane.—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of G., Arendell, Graham, Holeman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Matthews, Patrick, Neal, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Smith of M., Smith of S., Smith of A., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Wiggins, Wright—24.

The remainder were divided between Messrs. Wright, (who was nominated but declined,) Graham, Wiggins, Warren, Taylor and Hall.

The following the vote for Speaker of the House:

For Mr. Gilliam.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Baldwin, Barnhart, Barringer, Beal, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Bumpass, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craige, Davis, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Harris of Cabarrus, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Stansill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborne, Williams, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancy—69.

For Mr Shepherd—Messrs Brown, Cobb, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam of R., Grier, Hodges, Hooper, Manning, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Person, Russ and Rhodes—16

For Mr. Fleming—Messrs. Beam, Crawford, Logan, Love, Rives, Russell of C., and Stanford—7.

The vote for Public Printer, in the Senate on Tuesday, was:

For Mr. Holden—Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Bagley, Carraway, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, McD. Lindsay, Mebane, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Wooley and Wright—27.

For Mr. Palmer—Messrs Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Harris, Holeman, Whitford, White and Young—9.

Mr. Hall voted for John Spelman, and Mr. Murrill for Mr. Pennington.

In the Commons:

For Mr. Holden—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Burgin, Carpenter, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Gilliam of Granville, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Pasquotank, McCormick, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Richardson, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancey—50.

For Mr. Palmer—Messrs Baldwin, Barnhardt, Beall, Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Bynum, Cobb, Cowles, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam of Rockingham, Grier, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Hooper, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Love, Manning, McKay, McNeill, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Rives, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stanford, Stansill, Wellborn and Williams—44.

Mr. Palmer was nominated by Mr. Shepherd, and pressed by him on the ground of removing a bone of contention and that the profits, if any, should go into the State Treasury, the work being done at a State Institution. Mr. Holden's election was pressed because his office is in condition to do the work expeditiously and well, as it has been heretofore done by him. The State Asylum was not able so to do it, according to the statement of the superintendent and foreman of the printing department.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality, the expediency, and the propriety of so regulating the prices of all the necessaries of life, as to bring them within the reach of the poorer classes, and report by bill or otherwise—Laid on the table.

The following committees were announced:—

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Lassiter, Arendell, Holeman, Patrick, Copeland, Dixon and White.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Wright, Russ, Wooley, Smith of Anson, Hall, Ellis, Faison.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Hall, Sharpe, Sanders and Slaughter.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Smith of M., Matthews, Neal, Dixon, Lane, Taylor of Chatham, and Ellis.

Claims.—Messrs. Ramsay, Murrill, Ellis, Garret, Powell, Adams of Davidson, and Taylor of Nash.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Leitch, Lassiter, Adams of Guilford, Russ, Young, Carroway and McD. Lindsay.

Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Bagley, Harriss, Copeland, Murrill, Lane, Wooley, and Taylor of Chatham.

Corporations.—Messrs. Arendell, Carraway, Dickson, White, Smith of Stanly, Simpson and Garrett.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Holeman, Dixon, White, Neal, Powell, Smith of Anson, and Whitford.

Senate Branch of Finance Committee.—Mess. Wiggins, Graham, Adams of Guilford, Sharpe, Harris, Bagley, Faison and Young.

Mr. Murrill introduced resolutions requesting our Congressmen to seek a repeal of that clause of the Exemption Act exempting the owners of twenty or more negroes, and also such as own 500 head of cattle, 500 head of sheep, or 250 head of horses or mules; an unjust discrimination and in conflict with the bill of rights. Also, resolutions from Onslow county, in regard to the condition of Eastern N. C., and asking relief.

A communication from the Public Printer was received and read. See House proceedings.

The Senate, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the House of Commons to meet the Governor in secret session.

On Thursday, resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Wooley, to inquire into expediency of another judicial circuit; Mr. Sharpe, for a dog tax; Mr. Lassiter, approving Gov. Vance's course in regard to clothing our troops, and affirming readiness of N. C. to make any sacrifice of blood and treasure necessary to the cause; Mr. Lane, to extend anti-distillation ordinance to the close of the war; by same, instructing military committee to report by bill or otherwise what measures are necessary for protection of Eastern N. C.

Bills were introduced: by Mr. Lassiter, to prevent speculation—taxes all engaged in speculating in articles of clothing 25 per cent. on net income; by same, requiring all white males between 16 and 50 to work roads, instead of all between 18 and 45 as now; Mr. Faison, to secure the property of married women—provides that in addition to the real estate, one-half of the personal estate, and all the personal rights attaching to such persons shall accrue to them as well after as before marriage; Mr. Sharpe, to repeal the "Stay Law;" Mr. Ellis, to provide more efficiently for clothing N. C. Troops; Mr. Lane, to increase Sheriffs' Bond to $50,000, when deemed necessary for public good; Mr. Young, to amend charter of of A. T. & Ohio Railroad.

Walter A. Huske, Esq. of Fayetteville was elected Engrossing Clerk, receiving (in both House) 104 votes, to 30 for W. H. Joyner of Franklin.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, the Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Holden:

RALEIGH, Nov. 19, 1862.

To the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam,
Speaker House of Commons:

SIR: I beg leave to say that I accept the office of State Printer to which I was elected yesterday by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. It is, perhaps, proper that I should add that I did not desire the office, and that I had asked no one to support me, nor even to put me in nomination for it. My ordinary business as a printer and publisher requires all my time and attention, and is more agreeable and profitable to me than the office of State Printer. Indeed, on learning that I had been elected, I determined to decline, and such was my purpose formed several months since. But inasmuch as I have been elected, and as the public business may be delayed if I should decline to accept, and as I am always disposed to serve my friends and the State when called upon to do so, I accept the office and will endeavor to discharge its duties, as I trust I have heretofore done, with fidelity and dispatch.

It has been suggested, on the score of economy, that it is advisable that the Legislature should take the necessary steps to have the public printing executed at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in this City. No citizen of the State is more anxious than I am to save the public money and to lighten the burthens of the people, and no one is less disposed than I am to realize profits, in a crisis like the present, out of the State Treasury; and without expressing an opinion as to the propriety of establishing a State printing office, I beg leave to say, that if the Legislature should see proper to put the Asylum printing office in a condition to do the public work, I will at once and with pleasure retire from the office of State Printer, and shall be gratified if the plan suggested should operate in such a way as to promote the public interests.

Permit me to add in conclusion, that I am profoundly grateful to those who voted for me for State Printer, and that I shall spare neither pains nor expense to execute the work promptly and faithfully.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your ob't serv't, W. W. HOLDEN.

Mr. Peebles introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs. [Provides that they be elected once in every four years, and be ineligible for re-election until one term has intervened.]

Mr. Shepherd a resolution to inquire into the propriety of establishing work houses in connection with county jails.

All else of interest was noticed in our correspondent's letter in last Observer.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Judiciary—Messrs. Donnell, Fowle, Person, Fleming, Meaden, Waddell, Shober, McKay, Robbins, Holmes, Benbury.

Education—Messrs. Shober, Carson, Manning, Best, Russell of Craven, Haws, Henderson, Sherwood, Barringer, Hooper and Lyles.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Fleming, Mann of Pasquotank, Love, Joyner, Stanford, Baldwin, Pearce, Harrison, Beall, Brown and Gentry.

Claims.—Messrs Burgin, Vann, Dunn, Foy, Russ, Laws, Reynolds, Headen, Grier, Hampton and Bryson.

Agriculture—Messrs Russell of Brunswick, Robinson, Davis, Rhodes, McNeill, Alford, Gilliam of Rockingham, Green, Lemmonds, Welborn and Lyles.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs Allison, Keener, Walser, Forbes, Cobb, Rives, McRae, Patterson, Watson, Costner and Barnhardt.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Amis, Henry of Bertie, Perkins, Crawford, McCormick, Judkins, Nissen, Harris of Chatham, Harris of Cabarrus, Hollingsworth and Wallen.

Private Bills—Messrs. Cowles, Avera, Bond, Davenport, Flynt, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Stancil, Logan, Kirby, Parks, Carpenter and Young of Yancey.

And the following for Joint Standing committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Worth, Shepherd, Amis, Peebles, Berry, Henry of Henderson, Long and Williams.

Library.—Messrs. McKay, Grissom and Kelly.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Fowle, Person, Donnell, Stancell and Cowles.

Public Buildings.—Messrs Beam, Bynum and Burns.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.—Messrs. Gentry, Bryson, Bryan, Craige and Love.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Perkins, Spruill, Mann of Hyde, Baxter and Smith.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.—Messrs. McCormick, Sherwood, Watson, Keener and Young of Iredell.

Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs Carson, Glenn, Riddick, Haws and Richardson.

Resolutions offered: by Mr. Waddell to refer to a special committee that part of Gov. Vance's private communication relating to patrols; Mr. Glenn, to require patrol duty by militia officers; Mr. Amis, to inquire as to expediency of establishing State Printing Office.

Bills: Mr. Beall, to authorise the Governor to employ slaves upon the State defences. Mr. Lyles, to incorporate the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company; Mr. Cowles to abolish the office of State Geologist; Mr. Walser, to prohibit Sheriffs, Constables, &c., from selling property for specie until the Banks resume specie payments, and permitting the tender of Confederate currency; Mr. Avera, to authorise fifteen magistrates to hold County Courts in Johnston.

Mr. Foy, in moving the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Onslow be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, made a statement of the outrages committed by the enemy in Onslow county, arresting citizens and dragging them from their homes. He stated that the people of Onslow anxiously looked to the Legislature for military protection, and were willing to make any sacrifice of money and provisions to be relieved from their present distressing situation.

Eastern North Carolina.—An intelligent lady, whose home is in Caldwell county, North Carolina, but who has been absent at the North at school for some years, arrived at Raleigh last Friday. On her route to Raleigh from the North she came through Newbern, at which point she was compelled to remain for nearly three weeks. During her sojourn there troops arrived every week, and her judgment is that there cannot be less than 25,000 men at Newbern, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. She states that Yankee officers with whom she conversed talk quite freely of an advance on Raleigh, and that a Colonel informed her if she would wait a couple of weeks they would send her to Salisbury by flag of truce from Raleigh. While there troops arrived from New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The Yankee officers asked if she knew anything of the finest residences at Raleigh, stating that they should bring their families to occupy them. Gen. Foster and the traitor Stanly were both there. She represents a number of gunboats in the river, and the fortifications west of the town as very formidable.

Richmond Dispatch.

General Whiting, as the officer charged with the defence of the Cape Fear, enters upon the duties of his important charge with his accustomed energy.

The people feel the utmost confidence that all that military skill, determination and valor can effect with the means placed at his disposal will be done, and that, if the invader comes, he will meet with a warm reception.—*Wil Journ.* 21*st.*

We learn that on the day before yesterday, the steamer Kate, from Nassau to this port, ran upon some of the obstructions near Smithville and partially sunk. A guard is on board. We have not heard the extent of the damage, but trust that it will not be great.—*Wil. Journal,* 21*st.*

Casualties, 26th N. C. Reg., Rawl's Mills, Nov. 2, 1862.
Company A—Killed: John R Taylor, leg shot off.
D—Three taken prisoners, but since paroled.
E—Wounded: G W Phillips, severely in hip, B M Beal, in side, slightly.
F—Wounded: J H Nelson, severely in thigh.
I—Wounded: Privates Gaines McRory severely, H Chandler in side. W M Nixon taken prisoner.
K—Killed: J P Winfield. Wounded: Lt W S Ingram slightly; Privates S Short left hand, J P Teal, J B Short, Thos Bowman, W Arrington and J G Carpenter, slightly.
Raleigh Standard.

THE YANKEE DESPOTISM.

The Philadelphia Journal of the 15th inst. tells how the myrmidons of Lincoln tried to control the election in Delaware at the point of the bayonet:

On Monday evening three steamboats, loaded with soldiers, arrived at Seaford, Delaware. Thence they were conveyed by railroad and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, where General Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, and the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

This occurred in Dover Hundred, Kent county, and in Dagsboro' Hundred, Sussex county. In this latter Hundred some thirty Democrats were so treated, amongst them Mr. Aaron B. Marvel, late Auditor of the State, and the Democratic Sheriff elect. In Dover, the Capitol of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting.

In most of the precincts, Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, whilst Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The paper here gives an extract of a private letter from Dover, stating some of the scenes in that town. The writer says:—

Dr. Ridgely was endeavoring to get an opportunity for two of his Irish laborers to vote, and in the melee, the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets. They claim the men were brought here to see that the Union men, as they call themselves, had fair play and be allowed to vote; but everybody knows that they came to intimidate and bully us into their infernal Abolitionism. But for the shameful fact that our State was degraded by the introduction of New York soldiers, caused by our own people, we could have carried the State by 1,500 to 2,000. The wonder is that we did anything. Just think of it; at several of the voting places, soldiers forming a line at the window on each side, with pointed bayonets, through which free white men, who love the Constitution of their fathers, must pass, else not vote at all. And this in free America!—Oh, how I blush to chronicle the fact!

The Philadelphia paper rebukes such shameful and high-handed outrages with the elective rights of a free people, and says:

We have not the heart to continue the catalogue of outrages on the loyal, constitutional Democrats of our little sister State. The object of this military interference is transparent. A desperate attempt by the friends of the Administration so to force the election as to impose upon the people of the more Northern States the preposterous idea that a conservative border State supports the Administration in its emancipation and Abolition policy.

So, too, was the election in Missouri. The Missouri Republican, a Federal paper, admits this when it says:

In reference to the Congressional delegation, those who have a fancy for such things may undertake to fix their political *status*. *Four were really elected by the military.*

Flag of Truce.—A Flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with about 200 Confederate prisoners on board. Most of these prisoners were captured near Warrenton, Va., and sent to Washington, where they have been closely confined ever since. With one accord, officers and men all agree about the complete demoralization of Burnside's army. The removal of McClellan nearly caused a revolution among the Federal troops, and we were informed that had our army advanced upon Burnside at any time within three days after McClellan's removal, that we would have had but little fighting to do. Whole regiments of the Yankees threw down their arms, and those who were ordered to arrest them refused to do so. Gen. Halleck paid a visit to the army on the 9th, and after some hours' stay, succeeded in pacifying the malcontents, and partially reducing the chaos that prevailed.

While in Washington, the prisoners were only fairly treated. Peddling merchants were allowed to visit and sell to them at the highest prices, such clothing as they needed. On their arrival at Fortress Monroe, these purchases were all taken away from them.—*Pet. Express* 20*th.*

The Army in the West Consolidated.—It is stated that Gen. Joseph E Johnston has been appointed to take command in the West. The armies in the West, including those in East and Middle Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi, will be consolidated under his command; and his Department will be known generally as the Western Department. Gen. Polk left yesterday for the West.—*Richmond Examiner,* 21*st.*

Our Armies in Tennessee.—We have recent accounts from Tennessee, which describe the general lines on which our army is situated, and afford a better prospect than we have yet entertained of holding the enemy at bay. It will be sufficient to advise our readers that our army in Middle Tennessee is at and about Murfreesboro', with its lines extending so as to make a clear front to the enemy.

As yet the operations of the opening campaign in the West are merely in course of preparation, so to speak. We are organising a force to meet the advance of Rosencrans. Camps of instruction have been organised, new recruits enlisted, subsistence procured, and a clear field opened for a free fight.

In Middle Tennessee a succession of rapid military movements bespeaks a fight for the Valley of the Cumberland and Duck rivers.

In the present situation the prospects for getting into Nashville are not flattering. Forrest and Morgan, however, still operate around this city, dealing death and destruction to the outposts, foraging parties and subsistence trains of the enemy. These excursions are generally attended by artillery, of which both the brigades of Forrest and Morgan have abundance.—*Ib.*

Prisoners.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the prisoners captured by Capt. Newkirk's company on Monday last, viz: an Acting Master, two Midshipmen and ten privates, were brought into Wilmington on Wednesday and sent to Richmond. Along with them were two negroes belonging to the schooner which was burnt by the yankees, and who had joined them. They of course are properly cared for.

Turning things to account.—In the late dash made by a portion of Gen. Floyd's command into Kentucky, the public functionaries at Carter C. H., Ky., including Judges, Sheriff, &c. were arrested. The "Lincoln War Tax" was extorted from the Sheriff and handed over to our Quartermaster. A store, the owner of which had fled to Cincinnati, was taken possession of, and the Virginia boys were well shod from its contents.

Richmond Dispatch, 21*st inst.*

Our Sugar Supply.—The Mobile News learns from a correspondent at Alexandria, Louisiana, that the steam mills in that section are in full blast, and turning out quantities of the best sugar that has been made for years. Port Hudson and Vicksburg being securely held by the Confederate Government, it is believed that the Parish of Rapides can supply its armies with sugar, molasses and a large quantity of corn while Texas can furnish all the beef they require.

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov 20—The Intelligence is of a highly important and interesting character, but most of it not proper for present publication. There has been no cannonading on either side since Monday night, but the enemy has been busy putting cannon into position on the Stafford Hills, opposite the town and for a mile above. Nothing is yet positively known of the enemy's strength, but from observations made on Tuesday night, and information from other sources, deemed authentic, nearly the whole Abolition army is believed to be concentrated at that point. On Tuesday night the Abolition camp fires observed from high points on this side of the river, could be seen stretching over a vast area of country; and eleven Abolitionists captured yesterday in a raid made into Stafford by five of our cavalry, report their force at 110,000 men.

Of our preparations to receive this host, we will not speak, except to say that we believe them to be ample, and know that before the enemy crosses the Rappahannock he must fight. All things considered, we may safely regard a battle there as imminent. Under this belief, a number of women and negroes were sent out of the town on yesterday, many of them arriving in Richmond last night.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The only demonstration made at Fredericksburg yesterday, was by the enemy, who threw a few shell at the Richmond railroad, and also at a wood train which happened to be near. No damage, however, was effected. The enemy still hold the Northern banks of the river for several miles. The pickets are within hailing distance of each other, and it is reported that on yesterday several interesting conversations passed between them. It appears evident that a battle cannot be long delayed.—*Enquirer.*

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov 21.—There is no news of interest from the region beyond Gordonsville. Seventy odd Abolition prisoners, picked up at different times during the current week, were brought to Richmond yesterday evening.—*Examiner.*

From Tennessee and Kentucky.—MURFREESBORO', Nov. 17.—Rosecrans arrived in Nashville on the 11th, with three divisions, making five divisions now there. An Abolition division is at Bowling Green, another at Mitchellsville, and another at Gallatin. Rosecrans declares his determination to subdue Southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of allegiance to the Union, or forced within rebel lines. He will apply the same law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, to consume, what he considers, our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjugation.

Colonel Adam Johnston's cavalry made a dash into Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing 40 Abolitionists, and wounding 150. The Abolitionists fled to the Ohio river, but were pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and brought back 40 wagon loads of army supplies.

From the North.—Northern dates are to the 16th. There is little of interest. McClellan's removal and the arrest of his staff officers are still the subjects of talk.

There is great trouble in Wisconsin about the draft. The military are called out.

Albert Horne, Esq., has been sentenced to five years in the State prison for fitting out the slaver the City of Norfolk.

The prize schooner Louisa and her cargo, 115 bales of cotton, were sold in Boston on the 15th by the U. S. Marshal. The cargo brought $65,000.

From Europe.—The latest news from Europe is by the Etna, which left Liverpool Nov. 6th. Political news of no interest. Sales of cotton for two days previous to the 6th, amounted to 15,000 bales, at advance of 2d a 3d. Consols, 93¼ a 93¾, for money.

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day charged $30 for a pair of boots. He was at once taken up under the Exemption Act and conscripted for extortion.

Copperas has been made for some time past in this county, by Dr. Holland. And a first rate article it is.—*Charlotte Democrat*

Rockfish Sheetings.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company having decided to comply with the terms of the "Exemption Act" passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, will sell their Goods to merchants in North Carolina on the same terms as they furnish the State, on condition that the parties purchasing will enter into obligation to sell the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not exceeding five cents per yard.

It is intended to confine their sales to one firm in each town.

CHARLES T. HAIGH, Pres't
Rockfish Manf. Co.
Nov'r 13, 1862. 78i4w
Raleigh Standard copy, and send bill to this office.

Rockfish Sheetings for sale by the piece, by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Nov'r 13, 1862. 78i4w

Horse, Carriage and Harness.

WILL be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

1 FAMILY HORSE.
1 CARRIAGE.
1 SET H

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

MAIL FAILURES.—The mail from beyond Raleigh failed both yesterday and to-day, so that we have no Virginia papers of later date than Friday. Lest somebody should start a story that these failures are due to yankee invasions, we beg that it be observed that the telegraphic dispatches received at Raleigh from Richmond are as late as 8 P. M. Saturday.

The President's dispatch to Gen. Holmes is of the utmost importance, since it may give a far more sanguinary character to the entire war. It is a dreadful alternative, but the yankee barbarities have made it indispensable as a measure of justice, honor and safety.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We printed this important document hastily in our Thursday's issue, and it appears of course in the Weekly Observer to-day. It has been or will be read, doubtless, by almost every citizen of the State, and its views and recommendations, so far as we know, have met with the favor of all, with a solitary exception, as to the policy of which we have heard a doubt expressed. We allude to the propriety of laying an embargo upon the productions and manufactures of the State, so often done by the late State administration and now recommended by the Governor. If the only effect of this would be to obstruct speculation in those articles, which is evidently Gov. Vance's intention, there would be no doubt of the advantage of resorting to such a measure. But can an embargo be laid which will only affect speculators? And if not, is there not danger of exciting and perpetuating ill feeling between the States, at a moment when it is all important that we should be thoroughly united and upon the most intimate terms of friendship, and when we should assist each other by every means in our power? While by such a law we should be enabled to retain some of our productions that are useful and perhaps essential to us, it is very certain that we should be deprived of some productions of other States that are equally useful to us; for of course if North Carolina lays an embargo, her neighbors will do the same. We have heard an instance of this kind mentioned already. It having been reported that the railroad companies had been requested to transport no more salt out of the State, we learn that a quantity of corn bought in South Carolina for the relief of a suffering section of this State was at once stopped there and not allowed to be brought into this State. This is of course but the first step of a harassing and irritating system of retaliation to which the citizens of all the States will be subjected if the embargo plan be adopted.

Take another instance or two. We learn that there is but one manufactory in all the Confederacy of the kind of goods of which the Army officers' clothes are made. It is in Richmond, Va. It would be a very great inconvenience to officers in other States if Virginia, as a measure of retaliation, should forbid the transportation of any of this cloth beyond her bounds, and thus compel every officer of the army to go to Richmond to have his uniform made.

Again: We have heard that there is not wool enough produced in North Carolina to supply the factories in the State, and that a very large proportion of the wool with which they keep in motion, making jeans, &c., is brought here from Virginia. It is woven here and a portion of it sent back to Virginia to pay for the raw material. It would be disastrous to both States to stop this exchange. In great need of all the woolen goods that can be made in the Confederacy, we should have part of the raw material lying unused in Virginia, whilst part of the looms in this State would be idle.

It may be, however, that this recommendation of Gov. Vance is made because other States have already adopted the embargo system. If so, it may be a necessary measure of protection, however injurious in some respects. But we hope better things.

P. S. A bill has been passed, but in what shape we are not fully advised.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.—The Wilmington Journal, stating the officers elected by the Legislature in effecting its organization, says:

"They are wholly partisan in their character, and strictly in accordance with the programme announced by the Standard—to exclude from all offices, from the highest to the lowest, all persons connected with the original secession movement. We may expect to see things carried with a pretty high hand."

We know nothing of the politics of most of the officers elected. The Journal may state their political relations correctly. But as the Journal admits that there were no opposing candidates for any one of the places, we don't think the Legislature very much to blame, nor justly amenable to the Journal's censure. Nor do we think the Journal a fitting censor. If the present Legislature is acting as the Journal charges, what is it but following the example of the late most bitterly proscriptive administrations which enjoyed the Journal's warm support?

In this connexion it is worthy to be mentioned as a remarkable fact, probably unprecedented in the case of one who was a candidate for office for the first time, that Mr. Colton had no opposition for Clerk of the House in the preliminary meeting to select candidates, and actually received every one of the 91 votes cast when the election came on in the House.

Another remarkable thing, indicating anything but the spirit which characterizes the Journal's remark above, should not be overlooked. It is the letter of Mr. Holden, which does him so much honor that the Journal and his other enemies owe it to a decent magnanimity to copy it, especially since the Journal of Friday, (probably before the Journal had seen Mr. Holden's letter,) attributed to him the sordid motive of a desire for the office as the secret of his political course. Any printer can well understand why in these times the office is not a desirable one, and why Mr. Holden would naturally and gladly have declined it, if he had felt at liberty to do so, and why we have no doubt he will rejoice if the Legislature shall take him at his word and relieve him of the office. If we were in his place no merely personal consideration could induce us to accept the office at this time. Manifestly the consideration actuating Mr. Holden and those who elected him was that the work must be done at his office (where it will be done well and expeditiously) or not so done at all.

CORN.—The extraordinary price of $3 25 per bushel, to which corn has suddenly risen in this market, induced a movement here on Thursday morning last to apply a remedy. A subscription of $16,000 was made on Thursday by 27 of our citizens and firms, to be placed in the hands of one or more competent persons who will go to the Eastern part of the State and lay it out in corn, which is to be brought here and sold at cost and charges.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested about this excessive advance of corn, in the face of a new crop not yet fully gathered—a crop about the extent of which there is said to be some difference of opinion, but many persons affirm that it is abundant. If, as some are uncharitable enough to charge, any corn is withheld from sale in the expectation of getting yet higher prices from distillers, we cannot be mistaken in assuring all such holders that they will be disappointed. We have not a doubt that the wise and timely prohibition of distilling, by the Convention, will be re-enacted by the Legislature and the sooner it is done the better.

By the way, it is a common saying that "Corporations have no souls." An incident came to our knowledge accidentally a day or two ago which manifests something very like a soul in one of the Cotton Factory corporations in this place, viz: that it has been buying corn at $3 25 per bushel to sell again to its operatives at $2 per bushel. The operatives in all the factories here, we believe, are and have for some time been paid about double their former wages.

SALT.—We have seen a letter from Raleigh, stating that Gov. Vance assured the writer that he could get enough Salt—that Mr. Woodfin had telegraphed him that there were 30,000 bushels at the works, but the difficulty is to get transportation. The counties will probably have to depend on wagoning.

A BENEVOLENT ACT.—We have just received from Mr Richard Brooks, Jr. $95 50, contributed by employees of the Fayetteville Arsenal, to be distributed at our discretion among the poor of the town and vicinity. We know not how better to accomplish their generous purpose than by dividing the amount among the Clergymen of the several Churches, who have full opportunities of knowing who are needy and deserving among the poor. Will this be agreeable to the contributors?

These gentlemen at the Arsenal—many of them recently come among us—have always responded liberally to any appeal upon their patriotism or their purses.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—We have heard, but not officially, that another of our Fayetteville companies, (the Beaver Creek,) has resolved to abide by the terms of the Exemption Law, and to reduce its prices accordingly.

We learn that there has been an unexpected demand here for Sheetings by the piece, and by the bale from persons in the counties and towns for 150 miles around who wish to buy and sell this necessary article at fair rates. It is likely that this large demand here may prevent the immediate supply of applicants; but it will not probably be long before all will have a chance.

We hope that the proposed Convention at Greensborough on the 3d of December will be well attended. It will be seen that the Rockingham Factory has appointed a Delegate. Of course one or more will be there from the Rockfish Company, and we hope from most of the others in the State likewise. We have great pleasure in stating that Gov. Vance will attend the Convention.

SEND SHOES TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Richmond Whig has the following paragraphs. The facts make their own appeal to the people. Read and act. The Whig's informants may not refer to our North Carolina soldiers, but there is no reason to suppose that they do not need what the others need.

"A Staff officer, now in this city, has, within a week past, received a letter from his Major General, which states that sixteen hundred men of his Division are barefoot.

"Both of these Divisions belong to the Army of the Potomac. We have no reason to doubt, that as it is with them, so it is with all other Divisions of that army."

A member of the 31st N. C. Troops writes to the Raleigh Standard:—

"The extract in the last Standard from the Richmond Dispatch reminds me of what I witnessed on our recent "*cui bono?*" marches to Greenville and Rocky Run, near Newbern. On our return from Greenville, when the snow was falling fast and the wind and sleet driving in pitiless blasts, I marked *blood* in many a footstep! Barefoot, thinly clad, scantily fed, many a soldier faced the storm and bore without a murmur such hardships as we read of in the history of Valley Forge. We rested one night at this place and marched towards Newbern. It was a sadly pleasing sight to see those gallant men, weary and war-worn, uncomplainingly shoulder knapsack and musket, and again take up the line of march. Although favored with good weather, the sufferings of many were severe. *Tracks marked with blood*, were not uncommon."

FUEL.—A friend who thoroughly understands what he writes about has sent us the following, which we hope may be of service. One barrel of rosin, we understand from him, is equal to a cord of wood.

"It has occurred to me that the common rosin which is now lying waste at or near the old distilleries might be used for fuel at the salt works with great economy.

"If any one will visit the rosin gas works at Fayetteville, Raleigh or Charlotte, they will see that the refuse tar alone is used for fuel, where wood was once used at a great expense.

"The rosin might be liquefied by the same heat that makes the salt, and then a stream one-eighth of an inch will give a constant flame 10 or 12 feet long. It is a self-feeding furnace, and at present prices ought to be a great saving at the salt works."

PROMOTIONS.—Maj. Peter Mallett has been promoted to a Colonelcy. We understand that he applied for service in the field, but his application was refused on the ground that his services at the Camp of Instruction could not be dispensed with.

We infer from the address directed to be placed upon the Observer by a subscriber in the 46th Regiment that Col. John R. Cooke of the 27th has been appointed Brig. General, and Brig. Gen'l Robert Ransom a Major General.

AN OBJECTION TO LOW PRICES.—A gentleman gravely remarked a few days ago, that he was not so sure that this reduction of the price of cotton goods was so great a benefit after all; for that while his wife wouldn't buy a yard when the price was 70 cents, she now insisted upon having a whole piece at 38 cents!

SALT.—22 sacks of North Carolina salt were sold at auction in Petersburg on Tuesday last at 85 to 87 cents per lb. At the same time the city was selling to its own inhabitants salt purchased at the salt works for their supply, at 6 cents a lb.

"THE BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—A new illustration of the "blessings" from which the South has escaped by cutting loose from the yankees, is afforded by the articles which we copy in another column from Northern papers showing how the elections in Delaware were carried on, at the point of the bayonet. New York soldiers were sent to Delaware to prevent the people from exercising the first of all a freeman's political rights, the right to vote according to his own will. And yet the bayonet was only partially successful—the yankee Governor was elected by 111 majority, but the Democratic Congressman had 45 majority.

We are fighting at the South to avoid this among other tyrannical acts; for so sure as any part of the South comes under yankee rule, so sure will there be an end of anything like freedom of elections.

UNWORTHY OFFICIALS.—As we have already noted, the people of Richmond, excited by the sight of barefooted soldiers marching through their snow-covered streets, have contributed some thousands of shoes to aid in relieving their sufferings. The President and the Cabinet, one member excepted, contributed liberally and warmly expressed their gratification that the people were thus aiding the government in the great duty of providing for the soldiers. Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, refused to contribute, saying that the whole movement was a reflection upon the government! He was willing, it would seem, to let the soldiers suffer rather than acknowledge the inability of the government to prevent suffering.

The letter from Gen. Wise, published in our last, has received no contradiction or explanation from the Quartermaster General. On the contrary, Gen. Wise makes another publication in the Enquirer, making the statement more particular and the Quartermaster General's conduct more offensive.

Will the President permit these unworthy officials to retain their positions?

SHARP'S RIFLES.—The Richmond Enquirer gives an account of an establishment in that city that now turns out ten Sharp's rifles daily, and will soon be able to make fifty a day. The machinery is very extensive, and employs 180 workmen, only three of whom had ever before worked in any armory, all the others having been taught in this infant establishment.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the 1st N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, Oct. 17th, Mr. John M. Cress, of Concord, of Co. A, 52d Reg't.

At Winchester, Va., Oct. 2d, Duncan F. Blue, and on the 16th Nov., at Madison C. H., Va., A. M. D. Cameron, privates in Co. H, (Moore county) 46th Reg't.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings up to Thursday night, as condensed from the Raleigh papers, will be found in preceding page.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Ellis introduced a memorial from the citizens of Columbus, asking the passage of a law to define and provide a punishment for extortion.

Resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Smith of Macon, proposing to pension disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans; Mr. Lassiter, referring to the Military committee that part of Governor's message relating to State reserve force; Mr. Ellis, calling for a complete statement of Quarter Master General's transactions, on which to base estimates for supplies.

Bills: by Mr. Shipp, to modify and repeal portions of the "Stay Law;" Mr. Taylor of Chatham, to make gambling a misdemeanor, penalty $25.

A resolution in favor of Phil. D. Smith passed its 3 readings.

The Speaker announced the following Senate appointments for Joint Committees:

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Arendell, Copeland, Taylor of Nash.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Slaughter, McD. Lindsay and Murrill.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lane, Jarratt and Dickson.

Public Library.—Messrs. Ellis, Patrick and Lassiter.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpike.—Messrs. Shipp, Powell and Neal.

Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Brown, Ramsay and Smith of Macon.

In the Commons, on Friday, resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Burgin, proposing a joint Select Committee, to whom be referred that portion of the Governor's message, relative to taxing slaves; adopted. Mr. Bryson, to inquire into the expediency of appointing three members of this House to visit our sick soldiers, and report. Mr. McKay, that the Judiciary Committee report on the expediency of fixing a price on provisions. Mr. Manning, that the Finance Committee report what relief from taxation is necessary for persons whose property has been destroyed by the enemy. Mr. Bryson, that the Military Committee report on the expediency of granting pensions to disabled soldiers, and widows and orphans of soldiers, until the Confederate authorities provide for them. Mr. Peebles that that portion of the Governor's message relating to the defence of the State be referred to the Military Committee; adopted. Mr. Lyle, in favor of Joseph Walch.

Bills.—Mr. Shepherd, to authorize Public Treasurer to pay salaries of Judges prevented from holding Courts by presence of the enemy. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, to amend 9th sec. 53d Chap. Rev. Code, relative to expense of Sheriffs making returns to Raleigh. Mr. Bryson, to authorize Agent of Cherokee Lands to refund purchase money in certain cases. Mr. Shepherd, to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer. Mr. Headen, to authorize the Magistrates of Chatham to lay a tax for working the roads. Mr. Burgin, to establish the Seventh Judicial Circuit. All appropriately referred.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, was appointed on the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, *vice* Mr. Donnell excused.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1862.

In the House, to-day, more business was transacted than upon any day of the session. It is by rule private bill day but by consent the rule was suspended and other business considered.

You may have learned that on Wednesday last the House went into secret session to hear some important communications from the Governor. To-day Messrs. Peebles, Allison, Shober, Shepherd and Fowle were appointed the House branch of a committee to consider the subject brought forward by the Governor—an able committee. Mr. Peebles introduced the resolution under which it was raised.

The bill concerning sheriffs was reported against and laid on the table.

Mr. Foy of Onslow introduced two bills—one concerning patrol, the other to raise 10,000 twelve months' volunteers by enlistment. Both were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fowle's committee bill concerning purchase of provisions was taken up and variously amended, and then reported back to the committee whence it came with instructions to report a new bill. Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution authorising the Governor to employ, and if necessary impress, slave labor on State defences. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Russ, a resolution in favor of Benj. Fitzrandolph, Sheriff of Bladen.

Mr. Brogden was re-elected Comptroller, receiving all the votes cast. A. S. Merrimon was elected Solicitor of the 7th and Jesse Yeates, Esq., Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit.

A resolution was passed both Houses and ratified, which gives the Governor power to lay an embargo on all articles of prime necessity—food, clothing, &c. in the State not now the property of the Confederate States or some State of the Southern Confederacy. This will somewhat check speculators. The resolution was passed with particular reference to a large lot of bacon about to leave for Virginia on speculation.

Rumor says that Mr. Treasurer Courts is to be succeeded by a gentleman who has represented Randolph for many years and who for financial ability and good judgment has no superior in the State. Mr. Page, the Secretary of State, says the same newsboy, is to be superseded by a gentleman who, under old politics, was the first Whig ever elected from Wake county, who led the ticket last summer and now very worthily holds a seat in the Senate.

In the Senate, very little was done, except to discuss the resolution for seizure of bacon, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—We take the following statements from the Adjutant General's report:—

"Sixty-five regiments have been organized in the State for service in the existing war with the United States. Of these fifty-six are infantry, six cavalry, three artillery. There are also twenty unattached companies of infantry, thirteen of cavalry, and fifteen of artillery.

"All of these are now in the service of the Confederate States, except three companies of artillery, raised and retained in the State service by ordinance of the Convention, for the defence of Wilmington.

"Since the passage of the Conscript Law, many companies have gone directly into the Confederate service, which accounts for so many being unorganized into regiments.

"Many companies and regiments have failed to make reports to this office; but from the last reports received, muster rolls on file, and in the absence of both, by estimate, the aggregate number in service on the 30th of September, was about sixty-seven thousand.

"The total number of conscripts sent to the army up to this date is seven thousand one hundred and thirty-nine. Those sent prior to the 30th September are included in the above estimate."

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 53d REG'T N. C. M.

COL. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, COMMANDING.

Mrs Thos Waddill 2 prs woolen pants, 1 pr socks, 6 carpet blankets; Mrs J C Haigh 8 carpet blankets; W C Troy 1 pr pants, 11 prs socks, 3 prs shoes; Miss Annie E Elliott 4 blankets, 2 carpet do., 6 prs socks, 2 prs pants, 2 prs gloves; Young Ladies' Knitting Society 84 prs socks, 4 prs gloves, 2 neck comforts; G W Lawrence 1 blanket, 2 nett shirts.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, viz: From Mrs Harriet H Strong, of Ala, $10; Mrs Jona Evans, Jr, $10; Mrs D Murchison 24 yds flannel, 20 do checks, 12 do extra woolen jeans, 15 pairs socks, 6 shirts and 5 carpet blankets; Mrs Atkins 4 carpet blankets; Mrs H G Hall 1 extra woolen counterpane; Mrs Robt K Bryan 1 carpet; Mrs D McDiarmid 10 carpet blankets; Mrs Wright Huske 2 carpet blankets; Mrs Alex Clark 1 carpet, 1 bag sage; A Gentleman 6 pairs gloves; Miss Virginia C Hines 6 prs woolen socks; Miss C Hines 4 pairs do; Mrs S T Hawley 3 prs do; Miss Eliza Hawley 3 prs do; Mrs Dr Edwin Anderson 48 pairs socks; Mrs A Ingraham 1 blanket; Mrs E Elam 1 blanket; Mrs B F Pearce 2 blankets; Mrs Jno M Rose 2 carpet blankets; Mrs E Nott 2 carpet blankets; Mrs Sophia H McLean 1 blanket, 1 comfort; Mrs Eliza Hybart 2 blankets and 2 comforts.

The Association proposes to send on a supply of clothing and stores to the hospitals in a few days. Soft pillows are much needed, and we trust the kindness of our friends will enable us to supply the deficiency.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledges the following contributions: From R R Holt 1 pr socks; H H Hodgin 3 prs; Mrs O Fuller 1 pr; Mrs E J Lilly 12 prs; Mrs M E Dye 1 bundle cotton yarn; Mrs Atkins 1 bundle woolen yarn; Mrs Jas W Strange a donation of wool.

Contributions may hereafter be left either at the residence of Mrs D G McRae or at that of Mr Hinsdale, as may be found convenient.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr Jno H Sanford.

Loss of the Steamer Kalpin.—Late dates from Nassau report the loss of the steamer Kalpin, forty miles from the coast. The Kalpin was a new Clyde steamer, built on the Clyde, and intended for the Confederate service. She was run into [illegible] and sunk. She was [illegible] when sunk.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—An officer of the 56th Regiment, (Col. Faison's,) on the march from Hamilton, Martin county, to Franklin, Va., writes as follows:

BIVOUAC NEAR MURFREESBORO', N. C., November 17th, 1862.

"We completed this evening our third day's march—having marched 15 miles on Saturday, (the first day,) 19 the next and 21 to-day. The men get on pretty well; but a number of them have blistered feet and have broken down. These are put in the wagons; at least as many as can be, and they take it turn about. Those who keep up are very cheerful—especially towards the end of a march. Yesterday we passed through much of the rich Roanoke valley, and it was a beautiful thing to see the broad fields of ripe corn, nearly every stalk bearing, and bending with, its two or three full ears. The houses along our line of march yesterday were, almost without exception, well built and well painted, and showed evident signs of great prosperity, due to the attentive cultivation of the river low-lands. We stopped for dinner yesterday at a pretty little village called Woodville, appropriately so named, I suppose, from the handsome oak groves in which it is situated. Some 5 miles out of the village, we were halted for rest in front of the plantation of Mr. Lewis Cotten, who sent out waiters of good things for the soldiers. At night, we bivouacked before the house of an old gentleman named Tyler, whose wife, with great liberality, gave our men, without compensation, large numbers of fowls and eggs, and several shoats, and all her butter and milk. Where we had to buy, we paid only one half or third of the extortionate prices demanded at other places for all kinds of eatables. To-day we passed through a much less productive country, though not a poor one. We arrived here, (14 miles from Murfreesborough,) about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

"We are now about 21 miles from Franklin, Va. I suppose we will march to-morrow 15 miles, when we will have to pass the Nottoway River, which will require about 5 hours, because of the time consumed in ferrying the troops, wagons, etc., across. I suppose, therefore, we will get to Franklin about 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

"We passed, from Hamilton, 13 miles through Martin county; then crossed the Roanoke into Bertie, through which we marched some 22 miles; the remainder of the way has been through Hertford county, with the exception of a corner of Northampton."

The same officer writes again:

FRANKLIN, VA., Nov'r 19.

We arrived here about 11½ o'clock this morning, now three hours ago, but were delayed some little while in finding and getting to our camping ground. We came only seven or eight miles to-day—a little more than an hour being consumed in crossing the Nottoway River, just the other side of which we bivouaced last night. We have at last completed our journey and all hands are glad. We have marched 78 miles since Saturday, and the men are badly jaded and sore-footed.

About six miles this side of Murfreesboro' we commenced having pretty rapid discharges of artillery, which continued until about dniner time, when we heard no more. This morning a courier came to us, just before we started, with a dispatch from Col. Leaventhorpe, commanding here, requesting Col. Faison to hurry, as an attack was momentarily expected. A little before our arrival, however, we learned that the yankee force had been withdrawn. The firing which we heard yesterday was an artillery fight across the Blackwater. I understand that 6 men of the 11th Regiment were wounded by the yankee shells—only two of them severely. How many of the enemy were hurt is not known. Twelve of them were captured by our men. The firing yesterday lasted from morning till about 1 o'clock. The artillerists on either side of the river have these little fights once in a while. The enemy is supposed to have withdrawn to a point some 4 miles on the other side of the river.

We have, of N. C. Troops, Leaventhorpe's 11th, Marshall's 52d, Ferebee's cavalry regiment, and our own, 56th. Gen. Robertson came to-day. The yankees are said to have 15,000.

FROM THE 24TH REGIMENT.—A letter from an officer of this Regiment (Col. Clark's) at Madison C. H., says:

Everything at this point is quiet. No one seems to know where the enemy are. The weather is remarkably fine, and the health of the men is excellent notwithstanding their destitute condition.

A BRILLIANT DASH IN ARKANSAS.—We have seen a letter from an officer at Little Rock, Oct. 29th, giving the following agreeable news:—

"We had a success a few days ago in front of Helena. The yankees sent out a large foraging party of 250 men. A company of Confederates under Capt. Alex. Johnson heard that this expedition was to be made, when and where. He put a man of his company in a tree by the road to count them. This spy after doing so reported to the Captain. Then he ordered a charge. The Federals ran like sheep. We captured 80 men, 200 horses, a large number of wagons, and killed 25 or 30 certain—probably 25 more. The wounded, many, got off. It was a brilliant little dash. The wagons, &c., came into Little Rock to-day. Every thing out here is cheering. The men are in the best of spirits (I say what I know) and though they have the worst kind of hardships, yet they bear them cheerfully without murmuring. They are impatient for a fight."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Nov'r 14, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The Ladies of the Laurel Hill "Soldiers' Aid Society" desire to answer an inquiry made in your paper some time since, "What are the Ladies doing?" by sending a list of articles made by them during the past year,—and they are still working for our brave defenders. The greater portion of these articles have been given to the "Scotch Boys," (a company from our own county,) the remainder to those most in need—to be disposed of by the authorities.

The following is the list of articles:

70 blankets, 6 woolen bed coverlets, 3 bed quilts, 1 bed comfort, 86 shirts, 60 prs drawers, 235 pairs socks, 12 flannel under-shirts, 3 fatigue jackets, 28 neck comforts, 14 prs pants, 4 vests, 15 prs gloves, 3 jeans coats, $63 40 in money.

In connection with the above are two boxes of Hospital stores, in which are many articles of clothing and bedding suitable for such purposes.

If you think proper to give this communication insertion in your paper, you will oblige the Ladies.

Respectfully, J. E. McLAUCHLIN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, on 17th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the recommendation of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company of holding a Convention in Greensborough on the 3d December next.

Resolved, That John W. Leak be appointed a delegate to said Convention.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. THOMAS B. NEWBEURY to Miss SALLIE A. OLIPHANT.

In this county, 20st inst., by Rev. J. C. Sinclair, Mr. ALEXANDER LEACH to Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. John McGregor, all of this county.

DIED,

In Chapel Hill, on Thursday last, after an illness of five days, of pneumonia, Mrs. CAROLINE M. WALKER, relict of the late Carleton Walker, in the 75th year of her age. She had just returned from a long visit to her children in Alabama, to spend the remainder of her days among her children in North Carolina. That remainder has been brief indeed, but it was abundantly illuminated by evidences of preparation for either life or death, as God might ordain. She had been a communicant member of the Episcopal Church for about fifty-five years. If she was "*to triedi*" at the close of life's long pilgrimage, her friends have good hope that she has now entered into that "rest" promised to "the people of God." Her mortal remains were yesterday deposited in the family burial place in Fayetteville.

In this town, Sunday morning, 23d inst., of Dyptheria, WILLIE, only son of Joseph and Sarah McNeill, aged 4 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the Shemwell House. The community are respectfully invited to attend.

At his residence in Brunswick county, N. C., on the morning of Nov. 2d, Mr. SAMUEL FRINK, Sr., aged 76 years 2 months and 1 day.

In him his afflicted children have lost the kindest, the tenderest of parents; his servants weep a beloved master; the community mourns for a citizen most useful in his day and generation, and the widow and the orphan cry aloud for the friend whose benefits descended on them as quietly and as unostentatiously as fall the dews of night. He showed his "faith by his works." Com.

In Montgomery county, Nov. 10th, of diptheria, WM. EDWARD, only child of C. J. and Morning S. Bruton, aged 6 years, 5 months and 24 days; leaving bereaved parents and many relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a loving child. Com.

In Wilmington, of yellow fever, John Ann, Mr. A. B. [illegible]

RETALIATION FOR THE MISSOURI MURDERS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The following is a communication from President Davis to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Comd'g the Trans-Mississippi Department:

EX. OFFICE, Nov. 17.—General: Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal of the 3rd instant, containing an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra Missouri Courier, a Federal Journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens in Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil, of the U. S. army. You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand immediate surrender of Gen. McNiel to Confederate authorities, and if this demand be not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer, that you are ordered to execute the first ten U. S. Officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The following account of the outrage which caused the above dispatch is from the Richmond Examiner:—

It appears that the Yankee commanders in the South, not satisfied with their former works of assassination and pillage, and encouraged by the Government's neglect of retaliation, have ventured in Missouri upon a diabolical slaughter of our prisoners that is without a parallel outside of the annals of the Sepoys. The outrage is one of cold-blooded and horrible detail; but its important incidents may be related in a few words.

The statement was first published in a New York paper, that Brig. Gen. McNeil had, in the early part of last month, executed ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, in Missouri, because a tory citizen of that State had been carried off a prisoner by our forces. From further accounts of the affair in the enemy's own publications, it appears that the missing man, Andrew Allsman, was a legitimate prisoner of war; that on the descent of the Confederate forces upon Palmyra he was captured by them; that he belonged to the Federal cavalry, but that being too old to endure all the hardships of active duty, he was detailed as a spy, being "frequently," as one of the Yankee papers states, "called upon for information touching the loyalty of men, which he always gave to the extent of his ability."

When Gen. McNeil returned to Palmyra, he caused a notice to be issued that unless Allsman was returned in ten days, he would shoot ten Confederate prisoners as "a meet reward for their crimes, among which was the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty." The ten days elapsed, and the prisoner was not returned. The following account of what ensued, is condensed from the Palmyra Courier, a tory journal, without any variation from the language in which it describes the deed of the demons with whom it was in sympathy:

"The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. A little after 11 o'clock, a. m., the next day, three Government wagons drove to the jail. One contained four, and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2d M. S. M. were drawn up in a single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. The arrangements completed, the men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers. At the conclusion of a prayer by the army chaplain, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few moments were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. The most noted of the ten was Capt. Thomas A. Sinder, of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville, in the disguise of a woman, we related several weeks since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxurious growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders, which with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring to mind the handsome but vicious Absalom. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others.

A few moments after 1 o'clock the chaplain in attendance shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for the eyes, the rest refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—'Ready! aim! fire!' The discharges however were not made simultaneously—probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Capt. Sinder sprang forward and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way up. He did not move again but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright: so the reserves were called in who dispatched them with their revolvers."

The blood of this devilish murder the earth cannot cover. It will be in vain for this Government to attempt to hide it by its neglect or by a patchwork of orders and correspondence. The story is one month old, and the first our people hear of it is not through any action, protest, or reference on the part of the authorities, but only through the narratives of the newspapers. The Government would doubless wish this to be both the first and the last heard of it. It is not likely to be gratified in this desire. This last comment on its policy of retaliation, scrawled in blood, will never pass from the memory of the people. We have many enduring memorials of the imperfections of the Government; but that stain made by the unavenged blood of its citizens, will cling to it everlastingly.

The following statement is from the New York Times, Oct. 31:

"On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeill. Porter's guerillas had, some days previously, carried off one Andrew Allsman, from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeill promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released and Gen. McNeill executed his threat."

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 21.—The Fredericksburg Herald says that on Wednesday the Potomac was crowded with transports, and many believed they were to convey Burnside's troops to some other point, leaving enough behind to keep up appearances. Others entertain different views and insist that Fredericksburg will be made the base of operations. The people are confident and will make any sacrifice rather than surrender.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—City papers say that Burnside's communication to Gen. Lee was to surrender the town of Fredericksburg by 9 o'clock this morning, or it will be shelled. Lee refused to surrender.

Attack on Fort McAlister.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The Savannah papers this morning say that two abolition gunboats and one mortar boat attacked Fort McAlister, Genesis Point, on the Aquchee River, yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the boats retired. Our loss, three men slightly wounded. The works are still in perfect order.

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, Nov. 20.—A letter in the Advertiser, dated Abbeville 15th, says our army has been for the week past anticipating an attack from the enemy. To-day information has been received that the abolitionists have retired some distance. From their movements it is difficult to conjecture whether they meditate an attack upon Pemberton's army or not. Our army occupies a position of great natural strength, well fortified, and has been manifesting great impatience to advance upon the invading force.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—New York, Washington and Baltimore dates of the 19th, received. All agree that the grand army has taken the line of march for Fredericksburg. Hooker's, Sumner's and Franklin's corps all moved from Warrenton on Sunday and Monday, for Acquia Creek.

The Tribune says Burnside originates the movement. His heart is in it. It means business, rapid marching, and a change of base to a more direct, defensible line. It means Richmond. Among division and corps commanders the belief obtains that under Burnside there will be no more fruitless, drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again it will bring a crowning victory or an overwhelming defeat—it will be a day big with the fate of the Republic.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says, the Fredericksburg base is considered the best one for operations upon the heart of Virginia.

No change in gold at New York. Foreign exchange on Tuesday 146½.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—A flag of truce boat to City Point brought 100 paroled Confederate prisoners.

Wood wanted.

50 CORDS of dry Pine and Oak or Blackjack Wood, deliverable at our dwellings on Haymount.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 24.

The Magistrates of Cumberland

County are requested to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY next, on business of the first importance. A full and prompt attendance at 12 o'clock is desired.

DAVID McNEILL, Chairman.

Nov. 24, 1862.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 60th REG'T N. C. M.

JAMES T. ROPER, COL. COMMANDING.

Laurel Hill District—The Ladies' Aid Society of Laurel Hill, 55 prs socks, 12 blankets, 3 coverlets, 2 pairs pants, 11 prs drawers, 16 shirts, 1 vest; D Lytch 1 pair shoes; H McArn 1 pr shoes; Jno McDonald 1 pr shoes, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Lytch 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Miss Eliza McGugan 4 prs socks; Mrs C McKay 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt; Miss E A Johnson 2 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Mrs C W Johnson 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Livingston, 1 coverlet; Mrs C White 1 pr socks, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Miss M H Campbell 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs A W Graham 2 prs socks; Mrs J C Beasly 1 shirt; Mrs H McCall 1 pr socks; Misses C and J McCall 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Mrs Dugald McLaurin 2 blankets; Miss J McAlister 2 prs socks; Mrs Rev A McMillan 2 pairs socks; Miss T Priest 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs S Monroe 1 blanket

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The mail this morning brings us Gov. Vance's first Message, the proceedings of the Legislature on Tuesday and yesterday, and a few items of other news, all of which we annex. Owing to the late arrival of the mail, (2 hours behind time and within 2½ hours of our time of publication to get our papers in the mails,) we have not had time to read the Message, or even to correct the proof of this page of our paper.

THE MESSAGE.

The Honorable the General Assembly:

Certainly a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities.

Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our people in support of our cause, not only rendered the course of the Legislature and the Executive easy, but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the blockaded condition of our coast, have reduced us to straits, and given rise to a class of evils, in the presence of which ephemeral patriotism must perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give place to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which alone can sustain a revolution.

It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution for the protection of our rights and liberties.

The subject of first importance is the prosecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the invasion of the enemy. The Legislature, by several acts in 1861, provided that, in case the Confederate Government should fail or neglect to provide for the defence of North-Carolina, the Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and made appropriations of money for their support. Impressed with the defenceless condition of our eastern counties when I came into office, I had fully determined to avail myself of this authority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The principal of these was the conscript law passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions a short time before the adjournment of Congress, all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an adequate force for State defence from our citizens beyond the age of forty-five, and submit to this vast drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectually providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North Carolina has a greater extent of sea-coast than any other State, she has had fewer troops given her for its defence.

It is not necessary, gentlemen, that I should call your attention to the abounding wealth of this threatened section of our State—filled with everything necessary for the comfort of our army and our people—or to the suffering and ruin of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore, to say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate authorities, or take steps to carry out the will of the last Legislature, and raise troops enough on State authority to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on our coast.

I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for three or four months, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxiliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties, could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such authority may be vested in me, in case such urgent necessity shall arise as will justify it.

Next in importance to the defence of the State from the enemy is the defence of our people against extortion and starvation. Notwithstanding the failure of the crops in the Western part of the State, it is believed that there is within our borders an abundance of grain for the supply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco have been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger by many hundred thousand bushels than has ever been known. When this is considered, together with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger of any actual suffering among our people—nor would there be, could it all be properly distributed and at reasonable prices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems to have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by the rich.

Every thing has a tendency upward in the same proportion—leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the land offering fabulous prices for every thing they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchasing for the army—thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative action. Dr. Worth, the salt commissioner appointed by the Convention, has been industriously at work; but he has not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten them into operation. His next effort at Wilmington was successful in producing about 250 bushels per day, for some time before they were interrupted by the yellow-fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. As the pestilence has abated, they will of course be immediately again put into operation. The whole amount made there by the State and private individuals, probably exceeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of this made on private account is bought by citizens of other States and carried off for speculation, at prices ranging from $12 to $20 per bushel.

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqrs., with Stewart, Buchanan & Co. of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendent of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 kettles in operation making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness the Superintendent has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures.

I recommend that your honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation—not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States. This is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils of extortion—history and common sense have taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid these well established laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible measures have long since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remarks apply to seizures of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only as a temporary expedient.

To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing, at some safe point in the interior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not removed at an early day. Anticipating the necessity of this measure, and also thinking it proper in a military point of view to have some surplus on hand, I have already ordered the building of large cribs on the N. C. railroad and made other preliminary arrangements for purchasing on a large scale.

I deem this a matter of the very highest importance. Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their State was providing for those at home dearer to them than life, and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early a day as possible, and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them.

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is especially the case in regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has been, our troops could only get half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confederate Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall, by the accidents of battle and other causes, lost their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonesborough, Sharpsburg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing. Every possible exertion has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them.

I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned. I am gratified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one of the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all their productions at 75 per cent. upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce the price about one half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example. We may reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing enormous profits on the cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent. on the finished article, making their profits even greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that these most useful and to-be-cherished institutions should put themselves in a position, which will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies, gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for securing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the hand looms of our farmers' wives.

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating $10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs Waterhouse & Bowes, for the erection of powder mills. The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now nearly ready to begin operations on a scale sufficient to make about 4,000 pounds per week.

This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred to; $12,000 having been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark and $8000 by myself.

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by me reserving 10 per cent. of the payments (as they became due) on powder to be furnished the State. The Confederate States will furnish the mills with about 3,000 pounds of nitre per week.

The department has contracted with manufacturers in the State for about 300 new rifles per month, and arrangements have been made whereby, after the 1st of Jan'y, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant General's department is herewith appended.

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxious consideration.

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. 20, Sec. 5, passed in December 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept. 1862, to be $20,983,361 01, subject to be diminished by the amount of the sinking fund, at that time about $900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum, when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much at least, as possible, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered doubly so at this [illegible] there has not for [illegible] been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall therefore venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.

By ordinance No. 22 of June 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes: and for such reasons the General Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners, yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments, may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of this moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties, where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least twenty-five per cent on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty-five per cent. be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during the next year or longer, if necessary; the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a certain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

I am clearly of the opinion that no more Treasury notes should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay interest on our bonds than to further swell the volume of paper in circulation.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862:

Bonded debt,	$14,812,005 00
Temporary loans,	2,550,449 00
Int. unpaid on Coupon Bond debt,	432,005 45
" " " Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons,	52,351 66
Am't Treasury notes in circulation,	3,136,550 50
Total,	$20,983,361 61
Taxes rec'd from permanent sources for '61,	$7'4,650 10
" " " " " 1862,	715,763 39

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance, the destruction of property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted.

In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces, I recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Claims shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the continuance of the war, and perhaps for many years after. Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor.

I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests on the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the fund, and evidences of debt, &c., separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could much more conveniently and effectually be performed by the Board's own officers. When the amount of this fund is considered, (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government two years ago,) with the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost annually for want of some competent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests.

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of Confederate soldiers traversing the country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Militia for that purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of the Officers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in gathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the discharge of their duty.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting such persons, I recommend that an act be passed for the punishment of any one who shall aid and assist them, or in any manner prevent their recapture; and also to punish more severely the disobedience of orders by the Militia.

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with the administration of justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as *civil law*, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people, as it ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection,) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened and the fountains of justice unsealed. The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully [illegible] cannot have their cases reviewed [illegible] of higher [illegible] this violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored.

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the following considerations.

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some two weeks are allotted. According to existing statutes the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, with the proviso "that in all cases where a circuit of the Superior Courts shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court of each county exceeding twelve held by them, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and extra Courts exceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars. Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only pending the war.

The Hon Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins, entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the circuits.

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial it is due at least, that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure, seize any citizen of the State with or without ex cuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief —a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to day and spurned to-morrow: a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instruments—the Constitution and the Laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly in the narrow path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the way.

Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of this subject, I have been anxious at the same time to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. I have, therefore, waited patiently for your assembling, confident that you would take proper steps to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our people.

It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the subject of officering our troops in the field—some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is conceded by the act of Congress of April 16th 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this law, and also all regiments whatsoever raised since it went into operation. And in both cases they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible, this confusion, and to avoid conflict, I called in person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may be well doubted if the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the constitution they may be found to be, in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them, but we contend, that as a matter of sheer justice, our soldiers are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war. There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs of the country and army can be abundantly supplied by the liquors made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child should be without bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the commencement of the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the age, to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be 50 years, instead of 45, as now.

The term of the Hon. Geo. Davis, Confederate States Senator from North Carolina, will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the Fall of 1861, and none at all for the Spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each Spring and Fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist a *serious design* on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains; and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty—of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well-doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace.

Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management—a great charity to our people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction into office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should anything of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message.

In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of our country and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found connected with our currency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. Let us do this and preserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support, but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all our official acts let us remember, that it is *the spirit of the people* which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing, self-sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be buried against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic soldiers, shivering in their rags and pinching with their naked feet through the snows, have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed for the general good, show to the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men.

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to.

Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the misery we are to expect if our abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage they have even shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, the Governor's Message was read in both Houses, and 20 copies for each member and 100 for the Executive ordered to be printed.

W. W. Holden was elected Public Printer, receiving 79 votes to 53 for W. J. Palmer, of the D. & D. Asylum.

Mr. Fowle introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of purchasing provisions in Eastern N. C. for the use of the interior. And Mr. Foy, one looking to a correction of speculation, &c.

Nothing else of interest.

Yesterday's proceedings are given in the following letter to the Editors of the Observer:

RALEIGH, Nov'r 19.

Dear Sirs: To-day business was somewhat commenced. Several bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Love to prevent, during the war, speculation in breadstuffs and articles of general necessity. By Mr. Lyle, a bill to extend the age of persons to work roads from 16 to 60 for whites, and for free negroes from 14 to 65. By Mr Fowle, a bill concerning the purchase of provisions in Eastern counties. Mr. Harris of Cabarrus, a bill to continue in force the Ordinance of the Convention concerning distillation of spiritous liquors. Also, by Mr. Kirby, a bill to give the Governor authority to seize clothing and provisions. All ordered to be printed. The House and Senate went into secret session to hear a communication from the Governor.

Mr. Holden has accepted the position of Public Printer, but offers to give it up if the Legislature will endow the Deaf and Dumb Asylum with means to execute the work in style and with dispatch.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Hon. Jas. A. Seddon of Virginia has been appointed by the President in place of Mr. Randolph.

Confederate Senator Elected.—MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 18.—Herschell V. Johnson was elected Confederate Senator to-day.

Northern Items.—The Petersburg Express this morning has extracts from the Baltimore American of Saturday afternoon. The following are all that are of interest:

Gen. Foster's army, which lately invaded Eastern North Carolina, had returned to Plymouth, and was on the point of embarking for Newbern. Gen. Foster's reconnoissances were stopped within five miles of Tarboro, by finding a large force of rebels massed to give them battle.

Arrest of two of General McClellan's Staff officers.—TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Lieutenant Colonels A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to the Staff of General McClellan, were sent to Washington this morning under arrest, in consequence of orders received here.

A report prevails here that other members of General McClellan's staff are to be put under arrest.

The charges against them are unknown.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal Divine, is now the rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and is growing into great favoritism. A letter from there says:

His church is crowded to overflowing. He preaches only one sermon a week. His oratory and eloquence are of a peculiary impressive character. Very many are drawn away from other congregations to hear him. He does not touch politics in the pulpit, but it is pretty well understood his sympathies are Southern. This may account in some measure for the large audiences.

Rev. Dr. Berrien, for many years rector of Trinity Church, New York, died on the 7th inst. in the 75th year of his age. It is said of him that he probably married more men and women, and baptised more children, in his day, than any other clergyman in the United States.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Franklin Shelled by the Enemy.—PETERSBURG, Nov 19.—The enemy appeared in large force in front of Franklin yesterday morning, and shelled the place furiously for upwards of two hours. They made strong attempts to cross the Blackwater, but were kept at bay by our forces, who in the skirmishing captured some 12 or 14 of the invaders. The strength of the enemy at this point is supposed to be largely over a brigade.

There has been constant skirmishing between the opposing forces on the Blackwater for several days past, but the results have been unimportant. *Pet. Express.*

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—Nothing exciting was received from Fredericksburg on yesterday. Our forces stood in readiness all day for an assault, but none was made. Col. Ball has informed the citizens that he should defend the place as long as a man was left to aid him.

The movements of the enemy in that quarter indicate a design to make Fredericksburg a base of operations against Richmond.—*Enquirer.*

The Lower James River.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—It is not believed that a gunboat is anywhere in the river above the mouth of the Chickahominy.—*Express.*

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—A train of wagons from Pickett's Division started out a few days ago to procure corn, about 14 miles from camp in Culpeper county. They had finished loading, when a regiment of yankee cavalry came dashing up the road. Our men drove off the wagons at full speed, and all were saved except one. Two men were captured, and others were hotly pursued across the river, but succeeded in making their escape. The enemy were subsequently attacked and driven back by the 8th Virginia cavalry, and two or three killed.—*Whig.*

Vicksburg to be attacked.—KNOXVILLE, Nov. 17.—We have advices from Memphis to the 10th inclusive. It is said that Porter's fleet will attack Vicksburg as soon as it can pass the bar at President Island.

Vessels and Crew Lost and Yankees Captured.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal this morning that the brig Fanny Lewis, belonging to John Fraser & Co. of Charleston, was chased by the blockaders and run ashore near Fort Fisher, and the captain, mate and eight of the crew were drowned. Only two of the crew saved. The brig lies out of range of the blockaders and efforts will be made to save her and her cargo, though the weather was unfavorable.

A schooner was also run ashore near Moore's inlet, and 13 yankees sent in a boat to burn her, which they did, but were themselves all captured by Capt. Newkirk's cavalry.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The High School Knitting Society return thanks for the following contributions: Mrs A Steele 1 pr socks, A Friend 1 pr socks, Mr John Julian 9 pr socks, A Friend to the cause $5, —— $2, —— $2, Miss Fannie Ottarburg 2 pr socks.

Other contributions will be thankfully received. The next meeting will be held at the Dobbin House, Saturday evening, at 2½ o'clock.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: P. & E. J. Lilly $20;